

SUPPLEMENT TO
MONTEREY COUNTY
LABOR NEWS

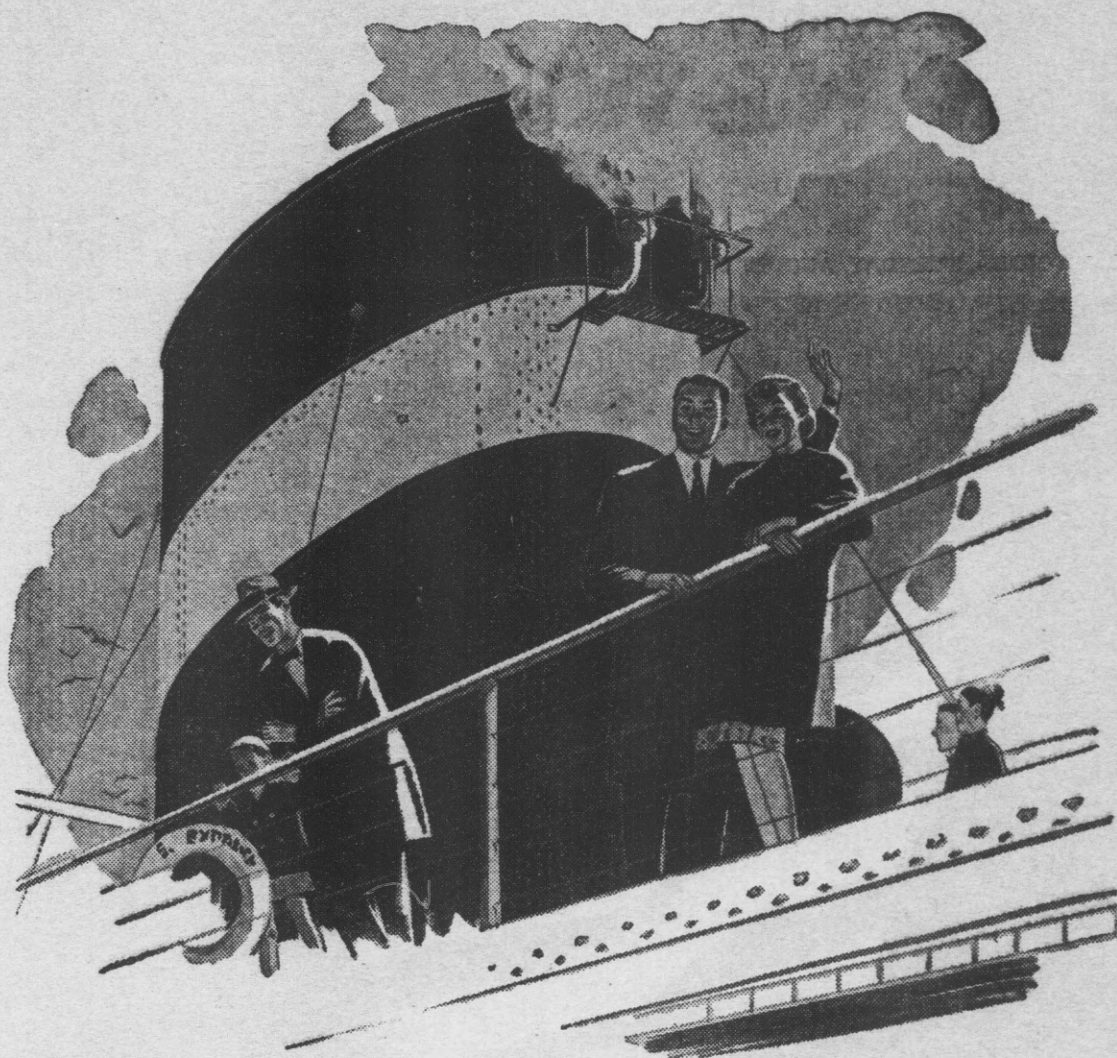
VOL IX—No. 52

SALINAS, CALIFORNIA, TUESDAY, AUGUST 26, 1947

WHOLE No. 464



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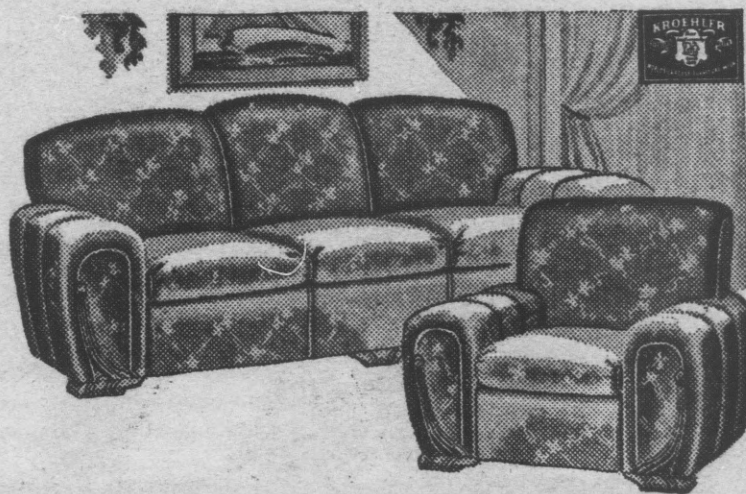
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LABOR DAY, 1947

Supplement to
MONTEREY COUNTY

LABOR NEWS

VOL. IX—No. 52

SALINAS, CALIFORNIA, TUESDAY, AUGUST 26, 1947

WHOLE No. 464

LABOR HIGHLIGHTS DURING 1946-1947

September

A one-year jail sentence against George L. Mueller, head of the striking Pittsburgh utilities workers, was dismissed and contempt charges against nine other strike leaders were dropped after a united labor protest and threats of a general strike.

AFL and CIO maritime workers won a strike started by AFL unions after the Wage Stabilization Board denied them raises agreed to by employers.

The Hollywood motion picture industry locked out workers belonging to seven AFL locals affiliated with the Conference of Studio Unions.

In the largest NLRB poll of recent years the AFL won representation of the bulk of some 50,000 northern California cannery workers.

The executive bureau of the World Federation of Trade Unions unanimously adopted a resolution calling for unity of all workers to prevent a new world war.

October

A drive for higher wages, repeal of price control and establishment of a national welfare fund like that of the United Mine Workers was announced by AFL Pres. William Green at the federation's 65 convention.

Formation of a central political committee representing all labor as a prelude to a U. S. labor party was urged by A. F. Whitney, who was re-elected president of the Bro. of Railroad Trainmen (unaffiliated).

Workers in the open hearth division of the Ford River Rouge plant struck for 12 days in protest over the company's introduction of deadly sodium fluoride to cool molten steel.

An all-white jury of 12 southerners freed 23 among 25 Negroes of attempted murder charges growing out of a police attack on the Negro section of Columbia, Tenn., in February 1946.

NLRB Chairman Paul Herzog said the board's case load was 50 percent higher in 1946 than in 1945.

A U. S. district court in Norfolk, Va., enjoined the Bro. of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen (unaffiliated) and the Norfolk & Southern Railway from signing further contracts discriminating against Negroes and ordered a Negro reinstated.

November

Defying a federal injunction, 400,000 soft coal miners quit the pits after collapse of negotiations between the United Mine Workers (AFL) and the government, which operated the mines since May.

Reaction swung into the saddle with a vengeance November 5 as the Republican party won control of the 80th Congress.

American Action Inc., successor to America First, held a secret post-election victory celebration at New York's Waldorf-Astoria Hotel.

First major squatters' movement in the U. S. hit a veterans' housing project when 60 ex-GIs and their families took over unrented apartments in the yet unfinished Airport Homes in Chicago.

The largest teachers strike in U. S. history started in St. Paul when 1,100 members of the American Federation of Teachers (AFL) struck in freezing weather for wage increases.

December

U. S. Judge T. Alan Goldsborough fined the United Mine Workers (AFL) \$3½ million and its

president, John L. Lewis, \$10,000 for striking in the face of a federal injunction. Pending a U. S. Supreme Court verdict, the miners called off their strike.

Denouncing this government strikebreaking, both the AFL and CIO joined the UMW in appealing Goldsborough's decision to the U. S. Supreme Court.

A two-day general strike in Oakland, Calif., ended when City Manager John F. Hassler yielded to a union demand that police not be used to break picket lines.

First of the major suits to obtain portal pay under a favorable U. S. Supreme Court decision was a \$120 million suit by the United Steelworkers (CIO) against two U. S. Steel Corp. subsidiaries.

The biggest teachers strike in history ended when 1,100 St. Paul teachers won substantial wage increases.

The Progressive Citizens of America was organized by a merger of the Independent Citizens Committee of the Arts, Sciences and Professions, the Natl. Citizens PAC and eight smaller groups.

Shocked by revelations of police brutality, a Philadelphia jury found 14 union men not guilty of charges of rioting, inciting to riot and unlawful assembly during the General Electric strike last Feb.

Branding the Lea (anti-Petrillo) act as unconstitutional and "class legislation," U. S. Judge Walter J. LaBuy dismissed charges brought by the government against James C. Petrillo of the American Federation of Musicians (AFL).

The Natl. Assn. of Manufacturers planned to spend \$4,700,000 in 1947 to influence American public opinion, a 30 percent increase over its 1946 propaganda budget.

January

Seventy-five legislative representatives of AFL unions and railroad brotherhoods met in Washington to plan a joint fight on anti-labor legislation in the 80th Congress.

Payments made to union members who sue for portal-to-portal wages may be deducted by employers from taxes for the years involved, the U. S. Treasury ruled.

As the Senate labor committee began a five-week session on union-busting legislation, Sen. Joseph Ball (R, Minn.) opened with testimony to back up his bill modeled on last year's vetoed Case bill.

The U. S. Steel Corp. countered contract proposals by the United Steelworkers (CIO) with demands for a return to the open shop, strike penalties and a speedup.

February

The AFL will summon all its strength including possible mass demonstrations by workers to fight anti-labor legislation, the AFL executive council decided at its mid-winter session.

Fighting a blizzard, delegates from AFL, CIO and railroad brotherhoods swarmed into the Indiana state house 1,000 strong in a demonstration against anti-labor bills.

Gov. Thomas E. Dewey (R) used armed state troopers to bar from the state capitol in Albany, N. Y., a delegation of 1,000 men and women seeking housing and rent relief.

Richard K. Franklin, oldtime anti-labor fink in the southern California area, was sentenced to 10 years in San Quentin for robbery.

The growing protest by teachers against substandard pay was

marked by a strike of 2,500 teachers in Buffalo, N. Y., and a one-day protest holiday by half of Delaware's 1,750 teachers.

The New York Board of Standards and Appeals denied a charter to the Tool Owners Union, describing it as the most "fascistic organization" it had ever encountered.

March

Strikebreaking by injunction in federally seized industries was approved by the U. S. Supreme Court in a 7 to 2 decision upholding U. S. Judge T. Alan Goldsborough's verdict against the United Mine Workers (AFL) and its president, John L. Lewis. The court also fined the union \$3½ million but cut it down to \$700,000 after Lewis formally withdrew his strike notice.

Supervisory workers in mass production industry were declared covered by the Wagner act as the U. S. Supreme Court in a 5 to 4 decision upheld the NLRB ruling in the Packard case.

After a visit to Argentina, the AFL Committee on Intl. Labor Relations said that "no collaboration is possible with the Argentine Confederation of Labor as at present constituted" under Pres. Juan Peron. The CIO rejected an invitation to visit.

Pres. Truman ordered an official investigation into the background and political beliefs of 2,200,000 federal government workers.

A union threat to picket the Rhode Island state airport quickly stopped use of a helicopter to deliver scab material to the strike-bound Cornell-Dubilier plant in New Bedford, Mass.

Unionists were advised by AFL Pres. William Green to ignore the

rising number of state anti-closed shop laws until they have been ruled upon by the U. S. Supreme Court.

The 17th convention of the Intl. Bro. of Blacksmiths (AFL) overwhelmingly voted full rights to Negro members, officially seating Negro delegates for the first time and revising the constitution to end Jimcrow locals.

April

America's 400,000 soft coal miners took a week-long memorial holiday for 111 of their brothers killed in an explosion at a Centralia, Ill., mine, twice found violating major provisions of the federal safety code.

The new CIO wage increase pattern was set when the United Steelworkers (CIO) and Big Steel signed an agreement providing 15c hourly raises. Big electrical, auto, steel and hosiery companies followed suit.

The AFL started a series of full page ads in 110 daily newspapers and national hookup radio programs to arouse public opinion against the Taft-Hartley anti-labor bill.

Months of futile negotiations with the Bell system were climaxed when 294,000 telephone workers belonging to independent unions went on strike from coast to coast.

Unions joined in opposing New Jersey's new anti-strike law under which three leaders of striking phone workers were arrested for refusing to call off the walkout.

General Motors Corp. fired 15 workers and laid off 23 others for their part in leading a work stoppage by a half million Detroit auto workers to protest anti-labor bills pending in Congress.

Ignoring requests for a veto, Gov. Thomas E. Dewey (R) of New York signed a bill introduced after the Buffalo teachers strike, barring walkouts by public employees.

May

Representatives of the rival AFL and CIO met in Washington to discuss labor peace and joint action against pending anti-labor legislation. The two-day meeting broke up in an impasse over how organic unity could be achieved.

Despite protests from organized labor, Pres. Truman signed the Gwynne bill, making illegal portal-to-portal pay and weakening the wage-hour law.

The biggest lynch trial in the south ended when an all-white Greenville, S. C. jury freed 23 white defendants despite their written confessions of having lynched Willie Earl, 24-year-old Negro.

Settlement of the nation-wide telephone strike was completed when the Western Electric Co. signed an agreement providing average weekly raises of \$4.60 to installation men.

General Motors Corp. revealed in its quarterly profit statement that it made in the first three months of 1947 almost 75 percent as much profit as in the entire year of 1946.

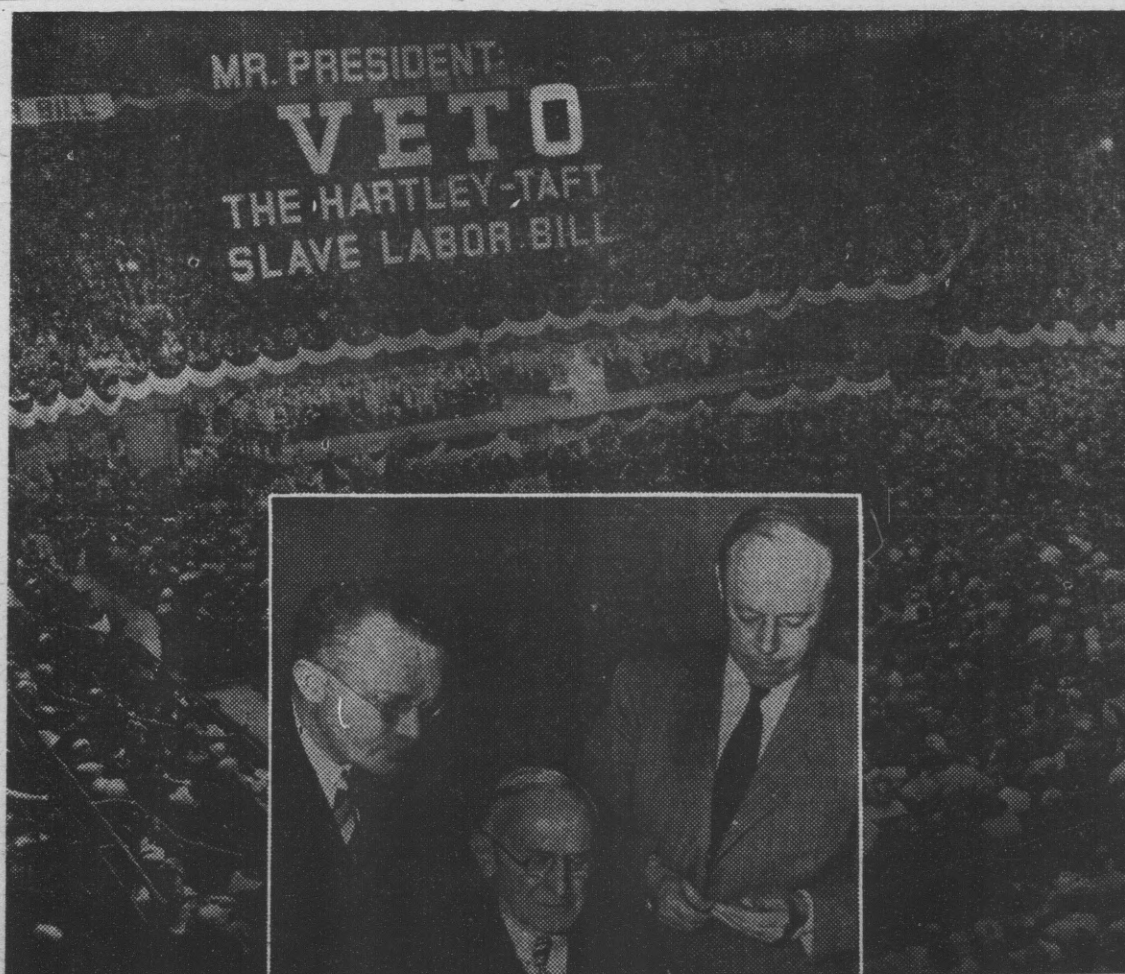
June

Giant protest demonstrations throughout the country climaxed with a motorcade to Washington featured labor's united opposition to the Taft-Hartley anti-labor bill.

Pres. Truman vetoed the Taft-Hartley bill but his veto was overridden by the House and Senate.

Following passage of the Taft-Hartley bill, 50,000 miners went on strike.

PICTURE OF THE YEAR



Against a background of nation-wide mass meetings, protest parades and letters flooding the White House, Rep. Fred A. Hartley R., N.J.) (1) and Sen. Robert A. Taft R., O.) guided the NAM-inspired slave labor law through Congress. In the insert they watch Senate Sec. C. Loeffler certify passage of the infamous act. Big business won the round, but an aroused labor movement is fighting back. (Federated Pictures).

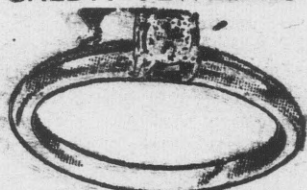
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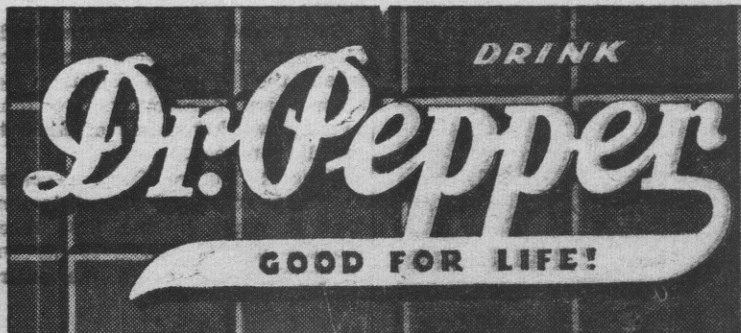
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LABOR HIGHLIGHTS DURING 1946-1947

(Continued from Preceding Page)
a spontaneous protest stoppage and the AFL and CIO planned an all-out court fight against its many labor shackling provisions.

Openly defying sections of the Taft-Hartley law curbing freedom of the press, a number of labor papers denounced members of Congress who voted for the law and urged their defeat at the polls.

Reversing U. S. Judge Walter J. LaBuy, who had voided the Lea (anti-Petrillo) act as "class legislation," the U. S. Supreme Court held the law to be constitutional.

First labor injunction under the Taft-Hartley law was issued in Dallas, Tex., to halt picketing in a secondary boycott by an AFL union.

The Republican tax bill, assailed by organized labor for bringing more income tax relief to the greedy than to the needy, went into the legislative discard as the House narrowly voted to uphold Pres. Truman's veto.

Winding up its first convention, the Communications Workers of America, formerly the Natl. Federation of Telephone Workers, voted against affiliation with either AFL or CIO.

July

To avert damage suits under the Taft-Hartley law, both AFL and CIO adopted a policy of avoiding no-strike clauses in their future contracts. The big CIO unions voted in addition to boycott the NLRB.

A masterful contract providing substantial pay raises, a "willing and able" clause and a number of other devices to avoid the oppression of the Taft-Hartley law was won by the United Mine Workers (AFL) in a new agreement signed shortly after return of the mines to private ownership.

Defying the Taft-Hartley law, labor called for the election of Magistrate Edward A. Garmatz in a special Maryland congressional race. Garmatz won by a big majority.

Pres. Truman nominated Robert N. Denham as chief counsel of the NLRB to replace Gerhard P. Van Arkel, who resigned because of his opposition to the Taft-Hartley law. J. Copeland Gray and former senator, Abe Murdock (D, Utah) are the new members of the five-man board.

Cracking down under provisions of the Taft-Hartley law banning unionization of foremen, west coast waterfront employers refused union recognition for walking bosses and the Ford Motor Co. fired 32 who were active in the recent foreman's strike.

First major strikes following enactment of the Taft-Hartley law were those of some 60,000 shipyard workers and 16,000 Remington Rand employees. Rem-Rand tried unsuccessfully to renew its Mohawk Valley strikebreaking formula.

Another call for organic unity as an imperative preliminary to joint action to defeat the reactionary upsurge was made by AFL Pres. William Green in a letter to CIO Pres. Philip Murray.

In a number of localities and states AFL, CIO and railroad brotherhoods prepared joint action to defeat congressmen who voted for the Taft-Hartley bill.

The AFL urged workers to organize consumer cooperatives rather than wait for so-called free enterprise to bring prices down.

CO-OPERATION

Stand off by yourself in your dreaming

And all of your dreams are vain;
And no grandeur of soul or spirit
Can man by himself attain.

It is willed we shall dwell as
brothers;

As brothers then we must toil;
We must act with a common purpose

As we work in a common soil.
And each who would see accomplished

The dreams that he's proud to own,
Must strive for the goal with his fellows,

For no man can do it alone.

UNIONS AROUSED LABOR DAY, 1947

By MIRIAM KOLKIN

Labor Day, 1947, climaxes a year in which organized labor lost the first round in its battle for survival but quickly snapped back into fighting position with the strength of 15 million workers putting a wallop into its fists.

While speakers at picnics, rallies and gatherings across the land were turning the traditional workers' holiday into a day of protest against the Taft-Hartley law, unions were already looking forward to another day more than a year away when their ballots would insure repeal of the slave law.

The words political action, previously suspect among some unions wedded to the narrow bread-and-butter concept, were spoken eagerly by thousands of labor officials as realization sank in that Taft-Hartley was really born on November 5, 1946, when millions of potentially pro-labor voters stayed at home and allowed the Republicans to sweep into power with what they imaginatively called a "mandate from the people."

GREEN PLEDGES ACTION

AFL Pres. William Green promised "the greatest political battle ever waged by organized labor in America."

Behind the grim pledges of labor's top leaders was the driving force of millions of unionists who—once they had overcome their initial slowness in battling the Taft-Hartley bill and similar legal monstrosities in the states—showed a militant spirit which broke through old taboos and developed new techniques of fighting.

PROTEST STOPPAGE

The Republican state of Iowa led the way in April with a one-day protest stoppage by 100,000 AFL, CIO, railroad and telephone workers. Unionists throughout the state downed tools and some 20,000 poured into the state capital to demonstrate against a proposed closed shop ban.

In the weeks that followed, unity and mass action became the byword down in the grass roots. In New York City the AFL and CIO staged giant rallies a week apart, but after passage of the Taft-Hartley bill the state AFL announced it would shed its non-recognition policy and accept an offer of joint activity from the CIO. In Los Angeles AFL and CIO leaders pooled their cars for a motorcade to Washington. In a few days the idea had snowballed into national prominence and all over the country workers were hopping into autos and heading for

Capitol Hill in a futile attempt to stop passage of the bill.

TRY TO AVOID STRIKES

With the threat of Taft-Hartley shadowing the entire year, the big unions sought to avoid the giant strikes that had swept the nation the previous winter and settled for moderate wage increases, concentrating on fringe issues. Strikes there were, however, and though smaller in size they were marked by more clashes with police, more bitterness. The government went into the injunction business in a big way, breaking a national coal strike and slapping a \$3½ million fine on the United Mine Workers (AFL).

TEACHERS ON RAMPAGE

Surprise strikers of the year were the nation's teachers and telephone workers, whose standard conditions won out over their deep conservatism and turned them into scrappy picketline fighters.

Civil liberties took a nose-dive during the year as the House committee on un-American activities started hunting union leaders and in the South a revived Ku Klux Klan keynoted new assaults on Negroes.

The year was a tough one for labor, but not any tougher than workers expected of the year ahead.

Plane Tutors

The first of a national program to train high school aviation instructors has been begun at the University of Vermont, with the cooperation of the Army Air Forces. The courses are designed to improve the techniques of instructors since only one high school in 11 teaches aeronautics and only one instructor in seven has flown an airplane.

The Unbare Streets

Dear Old Mother Hubbard,
With naught in her cupboard,
Had need to drive down to market.
Her car was a nifty
And got her there swiftly,
But she couldn't find where to park it.

JEEP 'RIDES' ON BOTTLES



JEEPERS CREEPERS, what next? Four beer bottles support a 2500-pound Jeep in this singular demonstration of the strength of modern glass. New-style, non-returnable Duraglas beer bottles, weighing 6 ounces, half as much as ordinary bottles, support the Jeep and Hollywood cover girl Jacqueline Sutton.

LABOR

under American Occupation

(EDITOR'S NOTE: Leo R. Werts, Director of the Manpower Division of the Office of Military Government for Germany, returned to the United States recently and conferred with the Department of Labor's Trade Union Advisory Committee on International Affairs, of which Assistant Secretary of Labor David A. Morse is chairman. Excerpts from the reports to the Advisory Committee present a graphic picture of the plight of the German worker and the position of the trade unions in Germany.)

the democratic trade unions of Germany. They can provide information about trade union activities in this country and the

Trade unions in the United States can supply needed help to rest of the world; they can supply paper for newspapers, office supplies and equipment; they can send needed food, understand the problems of the German worker and give support to U. S. programs in occupied areas, and by arranging for visits to German trade unions by American labor leaders.

An appraisal of the conditions

of German workers makes the need for that assistance apparent. Because every major city in Germany was badly bombed, housing is critically short. There are about two persons for each habitable room, and many of these rooms are barely weatherproof. In Germany's coldest winter in 100 years, German workers had no coal for heating homes. The food ration, largely bread and potatoes, averages 1,550 calories per day, little more than one good meal in the United States. Transportation facilities are limited.

WORKING CONDITIONS

Factories and production facilities in most areas were damaged even more than dwellings. In many plants the sky is visible through bomb-shaken roofs. Adequate work clothes are hard or impossible to get. Altogether conditions have greatly reduced productivity.

The cost of living for German workers is now 25 per cent above 1938. Despite this sizable increase, wage rates have remained practically at prewar levels, while gross earnings have fallen 20 per cent from their wartime peaks, back to, or in many cases, below 1938 levels.

EMPLOYMENT

Out of a population of approximately 65 million, there are about one million unemployed workers in Germany. This unemployment results from three principal causes: Bad distribution of workers, with few jobs where there is housing, and no housing where there are jobs; lack of proper skills, with a demand for workers able to do heavy physical labor and with a surplus of white collar workers; and a lack of raw materials, power and plant facilities to provide jobs. Partial unemployment is widespread through lack of coal and power to operate the plants during the winter.

SOCIAL INSURANCE

Partial and full-time unemployment benefits have been made available through the establishment of special unemployment insurance programs. With very little security, German workers have traditionally looked upon social insurance as most essential to their welfare. For this reason, the German agencies in the United States zone were allowed to restore social insurance programs early in the occupation. Most of those programs are now functioning throughout Germany. The Allied Control Authority has under consideration a new law which will simplify, improve and unify the social insurance system in Germany.

In the Germany of today it is possible for the trade unions to make a major contribution to the new democracy. They will be all the more able to do so if they have the moral and actual support of trade unions in the United States. The membership of trade unions in Germany now is approaching pre-Hitler strength, the largest single movement in that country. Because German unions continue to be political in program and control, they constitute one of the strongest forces in the development of Germany, both economically and politically. They can be a great factor in the development of democracy unless leadership and control are centralized.

Trade unions are a force to counteract militarism, dictatorships and organizations which sup-

will be on the watch for them and take action to protect the interests of working people, whose basic instincts constitute a force for peace. The day-to-day activities of the trade unions provide practice in democratic procedure and give workers a background for independent judgment and action.

GROWTH OF TRADES UNIONS

Throughout most of Germany trade unions have developed through voluntary membership and free election of officers. Unions, which are organized along industrial lines in the United States zone, are now permitted on a statewide basis, although in 1945 only trade unions with membership within a city or county were allowed.

There are now 14 industrial unions in one state, 15 in another, and 16 in another. Total union membership in the U. S. zone is about one million. Although there is no zone-wide union, there is an informal committee made up of trade union leaders of the three states.

Trade union leaders have a strong desire to keep a unified trade union movement.

During the period in which the development and growth of trade unionism in Germany is at its height much good can be accomplished by contact between trade unions in the United States and those in Germany. There should be a free exchange of information about union activities. Great good can be accomplished by sending to Germany needed materials and supplies, by transmitting packages of food, by supporting our program in the occupied areas and by visits to Germany by American leaders of labor. If it is clearly understood that we in America are interested in the problems of the German workers, and if we supply them with information on our own activities, we shall be making a great contribution to the development of German democracy.

Irreducible Minimum

Eph Mason, the laziest man in Jayhawk County, was conducting an experiment. Lolling in his favorite rocker on the front porch of his little cabin, he would turn his face to the west and rock a little while, then turn toward the south and rock some more. Then he would change back, and the experiment would go on.

"What's the trouble, Eph?" his wife called out, finally attracted by his peculiar conduct. "What air yer movin' about so much fur?"

"Jest tryin' to find what's the easiest—rockin' east and west with the wind or north and south with the grain in the floor," explained the laziest man in Jayhawk County.

Silence Is Cowardice

Shall tongues be mute, when deeds are wrought
Which well might shame extreme hell?
Shall freemen lock the indignant thought?
Shall Pity's bosom cease to swell?
Shall Honor bleed,—shall Truth succumb?
Shall pen and press and soul be dumb?

—WHITTIER.

The original Constitution of the United States was adopted in 1787 and became effective March, 1789.

FIRST LABOR HOLIDAY LAW PASSED 1887

It took just 36 years for the legislatures of the 48 states to declare Labor Day a legal holiday. First state to act was Oregon, which on Feb. 21, 1887, designated the first Saturday in June as Labor Day.

The western legislators adopted the idea only five years after it had first been advanced by Peter P. McGuire of New York. Six years later, Oregon amended its law to set aside the first Monday in September.

Next to act were Colorado (March 15, 1887), New Jersey (April 8, 1887), New York (May 7, 1887), Massachusetts (May 11, 1887), Connecticut (March 20, 1889), Nebraska (March 29, 1889), Pennsylvania (April 25, 1889), Iowa (April 5, 1890) and Ohio (April 29, 1890).

When McGuire died in 1906, the legislatures of 39 states had written his idea into law. Arizona took action on April 29, 1912, two months after admission to the union. The last three states to legislate on Labor Day were Nevada (March 11, 1913), New Mexico (March 15, 1915) and Wyoming (Feb. 8, 1923).

INDICTMENT

The National City Bank, the largest bank in the U. S., issues a Life Insurance Table. Figures therein cover the American continent. The economic estimates are based on experience statistics.

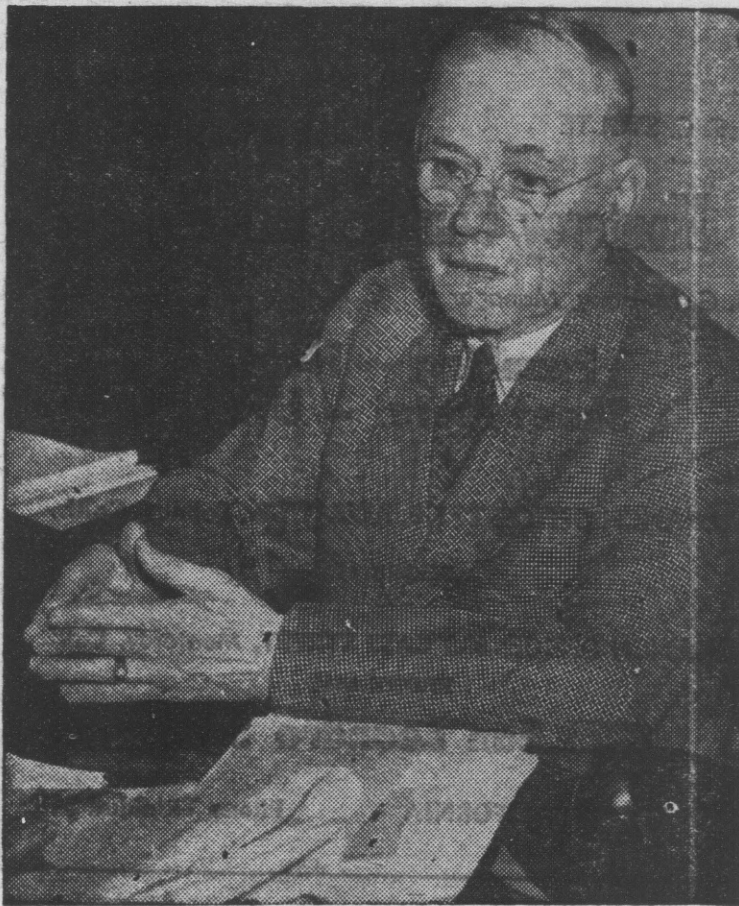
Life age being 25 to 65 years, the average risk at 65 years for every 100 persons is as follows:

Only one will be wealthy at 52.
Four will be well-to-do.
Five will be working with the prospect of relief from drudgery.
Thirty-five will have died, with dependent families in need.
Fifty-five will be dependent upon friends, relatives or charity.

Could there be penned by any critic of capitalism (monopoly) an indictment more damning than this insurance table establishes as a true economic condemnation?

—S. M. CUTHBERTSON.

SKIPPER FOR AFL



WILLIAM GREEN

William Green has been President of the American Federation of Labor since the death of the veteran Samuel Gompers. He got his start in the AFL as a member of the United Mine Workers of America.

The Ray Counter

At a recent scientific exhibition an apparatus was shown which clocks-in cosmic rays that reach the earth at 136,000 miles a second, counts and records them, and yields a photographic summary every quarter of an hour. It holds enough film to last a fortnight and works automatically. Some ask why we can make wonderful things, yet make such a mess of our human problems. It is simple: These machines deal only with facts or realities.

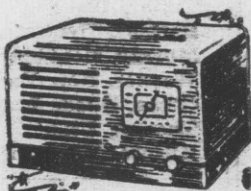
Pay Your Rent

Said the parson: Be content
Pay your tithes—dues, pay your rent:
They that earthly things despise
Shall have mansions in the skies.
Said the parson, be content.
Though your back with toil be bent,
Then the parson feasting went,
With my lord—who lives by rent.
And the parson laughed elate,
For my lord has livings great.
They that earthly things revere
May get bishop's mansions here.
—THOMAS MCGUIRE.

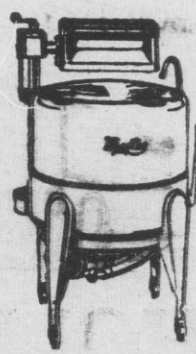
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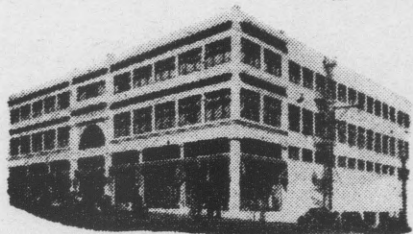
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LABOR DAY GREETINGS FROM



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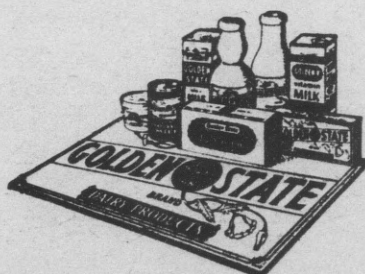
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COTTAGE CHEESE — ICE CREAM — CHEESE
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LABOR STILL HAS FRIENDS IN CONGRESS

Although the indifference and carelessness of the voter at the 1946 polls helped defeat a lot of progressive representatives and senators and make it possible for the reactionaries to take over in Washington, a good many staunch friends of labor and the people remain in the national Capitol. A check-up by the New Republic reveals that there are several in both houses of Congress who have no bad votes on key measures affecting labor and the common people. Among these are the following:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Douglas, California
Hollifield, California
King, California
Carroll, Colorado
Gordon, Illinois
Gorski, Illinois
Price, Illinois
Sabath, Illinois
Madden, Illinois
Bates, Kentucky
Clements, Kentucky
Spence, Kentucky
Kennedy, Massachusetts
McCormack, Massachusetts
Dingell, Michigan
Lesinski, Michigan
Sadowski, Michigan
Blatnik, Minnesota
Norton, New Jersey
Bloom, New York
Buckley, New York
Burne, New York
Celler, New York
Klein, New York
Lynch, New York
Marcantonio, New York
O'Toole, New York
Powell, New York
Rabin, New York
Rayfiel, New York
Crosser, Ohio
Feighan, Ohio
Huber, Ohio
Kirwan, Ohio
Buchan, Pennsylvania
Eberharter, Pennsylvania
Kelley, Pennsylvania
Morgan, Pennsylvania
Walter, Pennsylvania
Fogarty, Rhode Island
Forand, Rhode Island
Kefauver, Tennessee
Coombs, Texas
Mansfield, Texas
Rayburn, Texas
Jackson, Washington
Kee, West Virginia

SENATE

Hill, Alabama
Pepper, Florida
Taylor, Idaho
Barkley, Kentucky
Murray, Montana
Wagner, New York
Green, Rhode Island
Thomas, Utah
Kilgore, West Virginia

CHURCH KNOCKS CONSCRIPTION

The 82nd annual convention of the Christian Churches of Northern California unanimously passed strongly worded resolutions in opposition to Universal Military Training and advocating universal world-wide total disarmament under international controls.

The convention also endorsed resolutions opposed to restrictive covenants.

Represented at the convention were 75 Christian churches in Northern California with some 600 delegates present.

The resolutions were submitted to the convention by the Social Action Committee of Mills Terrace Christian Church of Oakland. This church group has just completed a successful season of weekly community open forums on current social problems at which Clarence Rust, Dr. Alfred G. Fiske and other local socialists were the speakers.

The committee has also sponsored the sending of packages through the International Solidarity Committee, with a total of more than 250 packages to the twenty-odd families adopted.

Farmers are not the only ones who make their living from the soil. Consider the laundry.

Don't Let Anybody Kid You That Boosting Union Label Doesn't Help Labor Cause!

What do you think of a labor paper which features a series of articles damning and blasting the union label as a millstone around the neck of labor? Downright astonishing, isn't it? And yet that's just what the LABOR HERALD, an Eastern paper, has been presenting to its readers under the name of one Adam Richter.

Mr. Richter takes the position that the union label has done more harm than good, that it has held back the job of organizing the unorganized, etc.

JUST SURFACE LOGIC

Well, it is easy enough to make out a case against anything good if you marshal superficialities cleverly enough. You can point out that not enough unionists demand the union label. That's true. You can assert that many unionists demand that other unionists patronize their label, but won't pay any attention to other labels. That's true. But that's like saying that the Golden Rule is no good because not enough people practice it!

No one can say offhand just how much or how little the promotion of the union label on goods and services has been a factor in organizing workers into unions. There are plenty of AFL unions that have concrete proof that their label campaigns, if pushed hard enough, have created such a demand for the union-made product that it has led to the signing of more contracts. Of course, if unions adopt a nice, fancy label and then don't do anything to push it, they won't get much good out of it. The record shows that when they do push it, the beneficial results are cumulative—just as continuous placing of effective advertising copy over the years sells more Heinz baked beans and Philco radios.

As an example, take the case of the United Hatters, Cap and Millinery Workers. For many years this union has pushed the label that you see under the band in your hat or cap. It allocated a large fund for a cartoon service in labor papers, for advertising in international labor journals, for label displays in expositions, etc. What has been the result? It is now difficult to buy a popular hat that doesn't have the Hatters' label. The printing trades unions have found their label campaigns useful in organizing hundreds of shops in the country. Some time back you read a lot about the big strike in the redwoods in Humboldt County. The strikers began to get results when finally carpenters decided that they would not handle any lumber from that area unless it bore the union stamp—"AFL-8." That particular label campaign helped the biggest operator of them all, the Hammond Lumber Company, to change its mind about doing business with unionists!

To say, as did the writer in the Labor Herald, that "the union label is the worst curse that ever afflicted unionism" is to do violence to reason. The thing to curse is the complacent habit of too many union members taking the obligation to purchase only union-label goods where available and then forgetting that obligation and spending their union-earned wages for scab-produced merchandise. The hard, cold fact remains that if tomorrow every union man and woman refused to buy any product that did not bear a legitimate union label, the merchants, wholesalers, jobbers and manufacturers would fall all over themselves to get their employees into labor unions. Theoretically, that is the ideal situation, of course, but it is logically unanswerable. It follows, therefore, that the labor movement as a whole will benefit to the extent that unionists approach that ideal by taking their obligations seriously.

Whenever you demand the label of the Tobacco Workers on that package of cigarettes, you are doing your little bit to back up bet-

ter wages and working conditions for the men and women who produce them for wages—and don't let anybody kid you into thinking otherwise!—AL SESSIONS.

WHY GOOD WAGES ARE NECESSARY

"In the last analysis . . . consumer buying power is the milk in the coconut of all business. Whether you are a big department store, or do business in a small way on Main Street of a small town, your sales are dependent on how much money the average family in the community is earning. That is one reason why I have talked so much about the one-third of our population that is ill-clad and ill-housed and ill-fed."—FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, in Speech to American Retail Federation, May 22, 1939.

THREE DUKES

There came three dukes all the way from Spain,
A courting to my daughter Jane.
She could not bear their flattering tongue.
They offered love, and rank, and gold;
I schooled her till she grew quite bold.
"Keep all your gold," my daughter said,
"And let me have your land instead."
The noble Don who gives his land,
Alone may hope to win my hand.
One noble duke could not refrain,
His land obtained my daughter Jane,
Jane owned the land, and I owned Jane,
And very soon the duke from Spain—
The meaning of the bargain knew,
I had his land and money too!
—REV. S. BRAZIER.

The Profiteer

Bowed with the weight of luxury,
he leans
Upon his friends, and gazes on the ground,
The craftiness of ages in his face,
And on his back the burden of his spoils.
What made him dead to honor and to worth?
A Thing that toils not and that never spins,
Oily and sleek, a brother to the snake?
What loosened and relaxed those smiling lips?
Whose was the hand that came down with the stuff?
What was it closed the mouth of inquiry?
—ROBERT W. MORROW.

First Labor Day Bill

First state to declare Labor Day a legal holiday was Oregon, which on February 21, 1887, designated the first Saturday in June as Labor Day. The legislature adopted the idea only five years after it was first proposed by Peter J. McGuire. Six years later Oregon amended its law to set aside the first Monday in September.

It took 36 years before all the states followed suit and passed laws making Labor Day a day of tribute to workers throughout the land.

THIS IS NOT THE 1920's!

(EDITOR'S NOTE: The following article, written by James A. Brownlow, Secretary-Treasurer of the AFL Metal Trades Department, is interesting and important because of its comparison of the attempt after World War I to smash organized labor and the current attempt to do the same thing. Many vital lessons are to be learned from this comparison, and the younger members of the labor movement—and they constitute the bulk of it—should be informed.)

Developments in our national Congress affecting organized labor give labor cause for grave concern. Is it possible that history is repeating itself? That the experiences of the 1920s are being re-enacted in the late 1940s? That the periods immediately following great wars must be eras of economic conflict? It would seem so, in view of what occurred following World War I and what is happening today.

The procedure being used today is at some variance with that of 27 years ago, but the ultimate objective would appear to be the same—the limitation of the effectiveness of labor organizations. A brief review of two periods may show that similarity.

It must be agreed that America can prosper only on full production and industrial peace. Further, that there can be no full production without industrial peace. An industrial peace, however, which must not be the sole result of the surrender by labor of its cherished gains and accomplishments, but which must be attained by the wholehearted cooperation of management and labor.

Labor is more than willing to meet management halfway, to promote and continue all-out production and peaceful industrial relations, without government interference.

LABOR'S RESPONSIBILITY

Labor further recognizes its responsibility in the promotion of full production and industrial peace and, in addition, that this responsibility is not a one-way street; that management and labor must travel it together if we would preserve our enterprise system. A system, incidentally, which should not be in the interest of industry alone.

Free enterprise does not mean only the right of investment, of profit or loss. It affects the worker to an equal degree and must insure him security of employment, with good working conditions and wages sufficient to maintain and increase his standard of living.

The greatest single domestic issue facing America today is this: Will management respond and meet labor halfway? Or will it refuse to do so and, instead, turn to government for punitive and restrictive legislation against labor?

During World War I and World War II there was a period of almost continuous industrial peace and extraordinary output, with government, management and labor cooperating for common victory. Government had to participate, for we were at war, fighting for our national existence. But today, in peacetime, neither management nor labor should want or need government to regulate our industrial life. We can manage our own affairs, with mutual understanding and teamwork. That is obviously and necessarily the present situation.

Why, then, in the name of the preservation and proper functioning of the free enterprise system, does not management recognize the facts? Why does it persist in seeking the aid and participation of government by the passage of vicious anti-labor legislation? This government intervention can only end in the destruction of the free enterprise system.

LABOR PERMANENT FACTOR

It is high time for all and not merely part of management to realize that organized labor is a permanent factor, that it is an essential part of our American institutions and that the clock cannot and should not be turned back to the 1920s, when organized labor was barely tolerated. Why can't all of management, once and for all, realize that the days of the 1920s are over, and go on from there to help build a united America?

Even a very brief review of the highlights of the 1920s should open the eyes of any unbiased person as to what is in store for the country if the mistakes of the period following World War I are repeated in the present period following the end of World War II. There is a tremendous responsibility on the

leaders of management and government to weigh carefully the events of 1919-29 before making their final decisions as to the course of history in the coming years.

Before proceeding to present this very short story of the years of 1919-29, one needs to stress as strongly as possible this thought: unless management and labor work closely together to secure full production and industrial peace, and unless government cooperates with management and labor to solve the problem of depressions, there is the greatest danger ahead for our economy, despite all our marvelous resources, and know-how and our skilled manpower. We should be steadily moving in the direction of management-labor cooperation to solve the problem of decreasing purchasing power and its companion evil, the depression. We are inviting future chaos and depression by the shortsightedness of some.

CAN'T FIGHT EACH OTHER

More than all else, considered judgment dictates that, in addition to the voluntary and cooperative efforts in our own interests, we must work together for the elimination of future depressions because of the overwhelming pressure from abroad—the menace of totalitarianism and communism. We cannot afford any longer to fight each other and to indulge in periods of prosperity and depression. Constant repetition of such periods may well engulf us in the world tide of totalitarian communism.

Liberty, democracy and everything we cherish are at stake in this common fight to keep America prosperous, happy and united. The challenge ought to be unmistakably clear to every intelligent person: how can either management, labor or government not see the fundamental necessity for teamwork and cooperation at a time like this? We simply cannot afford the "luxury" of another debauch of the 1920s, ending as it did in the worst depression in the nation's history. Events in Europe and other parts of the world serve as a warning. In the face of these events, dare we risk another 1930-1935?

In the period of 1919-29 there was a brazen, openly acknowledged and militant campaign to destroy or weaken the trade union movement. This campaign was fostered and supported by Big Business, aided and abetted by federal and state legislatures and by federal and state courts.

SUBTLE ATTACKS

The essential difference between that period and today is that the labor movement recognized the danger and that the anti-labor forces made crystal-clear their determined opposition to labor organizations. Today the attacks are much more subtle, but they are just as menacing. The anti-labor groups have not come out into the open with their real hostility to labor, but are masking their real intent by an avowed concern for the public welfare and are placing their reliance upon the Congress of the United States to accomplish their purpose.

Everyone acquainted with the period after World War I knows that there was an "open shop" movement organized to drive back the trade unions to the days when they were merely tolerated, to nullify the gains made during the war and to further weaken the unions in every other respect. Very few, however, know the extent of that open shop campaign and the militant activities of the groups engaged in that anti-labor crusade. A very brief retelling of some of those details and activities should

be enlightening at the present time.

There was an Open Shop Association organized in every state, except in four minor non-industrial ones. In addition, 240 cities and towns of the nation had local Open Shop Associations. Their spearhead was the National Metal Trades Association and the National Association of Manufacturers.

THE OPEN SHOP DRIVE

Every form of publicity, pressure and oppressive tactics was used by the city, state and national Open Shop Associations. Millions of pieces of literature were distributed in Indianapolis in 1920 alone. Full pages of display advertising in all newspapers were used. Money was no object in marshaling the ability required to sell the open shop campaign to the workers and the American people.

In addition to money, brains and publicity, the open shoppers resorted to direct economic action to defeat the unions. This economic action was used against employers as well as against union men and women. Employers who did not adopt anti-union tactics were refused credit and raw materials. Employers in conflict with unions were given financial aid. Union leaders were approached and efforts to bribe them were attempted. The blacklist was flagrantly used against any and every union man. Undercover men and spies were employed to ferret out unionists. "Shop committees" and company unions were organized to prevent bona fide unions from being started. Finally, the open shoppers conducted lobbies to influence anti-labor legislation and had companies put public officials on their pay rolls the better to carry out their nefarious objectives.

'TEN COMMANDMENTS'

The campaign in some areas took on some aspects of a religious revival. The city of San Diego enunciated open shop principles in the name of "The Ten Industrial Commandments." In Los Angeles the open shop drive became a religion with the anti-labor forces. Of course, a patriotic touch was added. In Beaumont, Texas, one company declared that this was the first city which had the "red-blooded Americanism" to "shake itself free from the tenacles and shackles of the closed shop."

When religion and patriotism were put aside, when the velvet glove was taken off, the open shoppers did not hesitate to show the mailed fist. In the words of the "Minnesota Banker" of December 26, 1920: "... beat them by force. They must be locked out and licked ..."

They who were determined to crush all unionism used the term "open shop" when what they actually meant was non-union shop. E. H. Gary of the United States Steel Corporation, the spokesman and leader of those who were battling for the non-union shop, stated:

"The fundamental issue, as I conceive it, is the question of an open shop or closed shop, the question of allowing a man to work where he pleases, whether he belongs to a union or not, and the right of an employer to employ a man in his shop whether the man is a union man or not."

That sounded very fair then and still sounds very fair today. Only Mr. Gary did not add at that time—nor do the anti-labor spokesmen add today—that they are determined to prevent effective trade unions anywhere and at any time. They did not add then and they do not say today that they want the employer to have an absolutely free hand to hire only non-union men and to help him in every way to prevent a union from ever being organized in his plant. The open shop movement was an out-and-out anti-union movement.

STRIKES IN 1919

In 1919 there was at least 4,160,000 workers involved in strikes and lockouts. For a few years thereafter there were about 1,000,000 annually engaged in industrial disputes. But in the heyday of the rule of Big Business, 1923-1929, the number of workers involved in labor disputes was a matter of only some hundreds of thousands a year. (Continued from Preceding Page)

Labor Day Greetings

We Buy Hides

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Salinas Tallow Works

Phone 4780

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SALINAS, CALIF.

R. C. INGELS TIRES

Tires -- Retreading
Brake Service

MOBILGAS — MOBIL OIL

Telephone 8581

TYLER STREET SERVICE CENTER

Monterey, California

Labor Day Greetings
from

LOUIS ELECTRIC CO.

283 E. Alisal Street

Salinas, California



Labor Day Greetings from

HARTFIELD STORES

LADIES' READY-TO-WEAR
Stores Throughout California

266 MAIN STREET

SALINAS, CALIF.

PHONE 4295

Labor Day Greetings from

TOM'S DRUG STORE

T. J. HITCHCOCK
SALINAS, CALIF.

360 MAIN ST.

PHONE 5733

LABOR DAY GREETINGS FROM

Marg-Elita Stationers

214 Main Street

Phone 6170

Salinas, California

Labor Day Greetings from ...

SALINAS INN

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STEAK DINNERS

WE SERVE THE FINEST LIQUORS

SOUTH MAIN STREET

SALINAS

Phone 8152 or 7722

THIS IS NOT THE 1920's!

(Continued on Next Page)

And of these the overwhelming bulk of the strikers were to be found in the coal-mining industry and the textile and apparel trades.

Some of the major strikes in the basic industries—steel, coal, meat packing and slaughtering, and transportation — had been unsuccessful. The trade unions in these industries were dealt either knock-out or staggering blows. The employers were in the saddle as a result.

RUTHLESS TACTICS

The strikes were defeated by ruthless methods in many instances. Typical was the bituminous coal strike in Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia in 1927. The United States Senate, in accordance with an adopted resolution of February 16, 1928, through a subcommittee which visited the strike area in Central Pennsylvania, reported that a reign of terror existed in one section; that housing conditions for both strikers and strikebreakers were abominable; that the Coal and Iron Police on the payroll of the operators had assaulted defenseless people; that these company police had machine guns; that they poured lead into strikers' homes and into children's schools; that they denied civil rights to citizens and ruled the communities in which they were placed; that the miners had been evicted from their homes and that the strikebreakers conducted themselves in a bestial and brutal manner.

Throughout the 1920s there was, be it noted, an open and avowed use of force and violence by the employers, whether that force was public or private, to defeat strikes.

USE OF INJUNCTION

Together with the use of violence went the resort to the court injunction by the employer, intent on defeating the union engaged in an industrial dispute. It is not necessary to discuss the nature and effectiveness of this judicial weapon of the employers. The injunction evil has been and is well known to all trade unionists. It is only necessary to point out that during the 1920s some of the most sweeping injunctions were issued, in connection with the coal and railroad strikes.

And when the strike was defeated the employer turned to the blacklist and the yellow-dog contract to prevent any future organization or, as he put it, "labor trouble." The decisions of the courts strengthened the hand of the anti-union employer by upholding the validity of the yellow-dog contract.

COMPANY UNIONS

The employers also turned to company unions, which had about 1,000,000 members, also labor spies on an extensive scale, employee magazines—of which there were 500 at one time—employee stock ownership plans, company insurance, industrial pension systems and every form of recreation and welfare program, all aimed to keep the workers away from unionization. The anti-union employers also sought to outbid the unions in some cases by giving their employees higher hourly and weekly wages by the use of the inhuman speedup system of production. It was during the 1920s that it was a common saying that at 40 a worker was "through," so far as his industrial trade life was concerned.

This was a period, too, when the Supreme Court of the United States declared unconstitutional child labor, minimum wage and old-age pension laws, when it first weakened and then practically killed the Clayton Act, when it opened the doors to suits against unions and, at the same time, made a dead letter of the Sherman anti-trust act so far as Big Business was concerned.

Finally, with Big Business completely in the saddle, with no opposition from a controlled public opinion, the stock market, that sensitive barometer of business, went on a rampage with no consideration of real values. So-called economists predicted that we were in for a period of permanent prosperity in order to justify the issuance of more and more stocks,

the development of holding companies, investment trusts, mergers and frenzied finance. There came a rude awakening, as was bound to occur. Lack of abundant purchasing power in the hands of the people made impossible the absorption of the growing output of mass production. The entire structure collapsed. The result was that, during the depth of the depression, business leaders lost confidence in themselves and the free private-enterprise system.

THEN THE DEPRESSION

Business had, in 1919-1929, an absolutely free rein and almost destroyed itself. Can we afford to go through the experience of the 1920s again?

Conditions now existing within the nation do not indicate that the lessons of 1919-1929 have been absorbed and learned. Witness the present value of the dollar as measured in purchasing power. None can deny that full purchasing power means abundant production.

The United States is the dominant nation of the world today. No other even approaches it in production facilities, natural resources, industrial skill and manpower. We are the only important country which can be asked for substantial financial aid or economic assistance. We are without question, potentially, the most powerful military nation on earth as well.

These are plain matters of fact, known and accepted around the globe. We are merely recording America's place and role in the world today.

History is replete with accounts of the rise and fall of great empires and nations. The United States is now occupying the role of a great nation, the unparalleled leader among the nations of the world.

BASE PROSPERITY

How long we shall be prosperous and great, however, depends upon us, as citizens and trade unionists. Other nations have had their day of glory and then declined into oblivion. If we are to be an exception to the continuous historical rise and fall of state, we must take heed and determine to retain that for which we paid so heavy a price.

It must also be clear that upon how well or badly we, as citizens and trade unionists, play our part depends not only the fate of the 140,000,000 in this country but the fortunes of much of mankind on every continent of the globe. Their economic and political stability directly depends upon our own economic and political health. We have a tremendous world responsibility.

LABOR RESPONSIBILITY

The trade union movement has a definite obligation to acquaint and educate the people of our nation in the true political and economic facts of our day. We must contribute our share as trade unionists and citizens to see that America will live and prosper, so that the world may also thrive and progress. This is imperative if there is to be world peace.

Should it not be obvious, therefore, that full production and industrial peace must prevail in the United States, for the sake of this and every other country? What will be the result if the attacks on labor, now being prepared and in some instances already carried out, in federal and state legislatures, should fully succeed? The trade unions will be made ineffective if the anti-labor forces have their way. Public opinion will be aligned against labor. The executive and the judicial branches of the government, as well as the legislative, will be put clearly on the side of business. The free enterprise system will again be one-sided, exactly as in the 1920s, for Big Business.

ROAD TO WORLD WAR

There can follow only one inevitable result—another mad race of investment and profits, no adequate purchasing power to absorb the abundance of goods turned out and another serious depression. And in the process the world will find itself in another period of economic chaos, with communism ever ready to pick up the pieces.

The surest road to World War III is a disastrous world economic collapse.

There is no need of repeating the tragic mistakes of the 1920s. Surely we must have learned something since the early 1930s. Moreover, the trade unions, which have grown up to be towers of strength in the interests of the millions of wage-earners, are much more powerful factors today. The trade union movement has been buttressed by legislation declaring national policies which protect workers from many of the evils they were subjected to during the 1920s.

Public opinion has arrived at the point where trade unionism and collective bargaining are fully sanctioned, morally and legally. The trade unions are responsible institutions of American life. It is absolutely imperative that the present vicious attacks on labor be restrained if we are to have a prosperous, happy and united America.

From the standpoint of the welfare of all the people, the trade unions must be permitted to protect the interests of their millions of members and their tens of millions of dependents, in order to ensure the purchasing power which makes necessary full production, so needed to keep the system in balance. From the standpoint of democracy, the trade unions must be encouraged so that the country will be run by a balance of forces.

If business wants to be free in a free enterprise system, labor also demands the same right for itself, and unless labor has that right, and feels deeply that it has that right, labor will have no faith in the free private-enterprise system. Any moral sanction can have weight and effect only if all parties benefit.

Labor today is patriotic and has faith in our country, our democracy and our free institutions. That faith must be preserved and enhanced by management and government meeting labor halfway.

That is the test of our time, in America. Only by management and government cooperating with labor can we preserve our prosperity and democracy. Any other course is suicide for us and for the world.

Taft-Hartley Bill Taught Workers a Lesson

In the days to come, the "kill labor" bill supporters will find that they have created a frankenstein monster. They will come to realize that the law they thought would crush labor has really made it into a fighting, militant weapon.

The working people of the U. S. have long been satisfied with pork chops and decent conditions and have not taken a serious interest in the men who make laws of this land. But with the passage of the Taft-Hartley bill, they have learned a lesson.—THE SEAFARERS' LOG.

In 1821 New York bakers held mass meetings for abolition of Sunday work.

Handles the Money



GEORGE MEANY
Secretary-treasurer of the American Federation of Labor.

LABOR DAY GREETINGS FROM
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Bellora's Delicatessen & Liquor Store
SPECIALIZING IN
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Hitchcock's Drug Store
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Labor Day Greetings from
Salinas Wholesale Produce
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES
TELEPHONE 5961 13 CENTRAL AVE. SALINAS, CALIF.

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FOSTER M. CLARK
PHONE 8767 EAST MARKET and SOLEDAD STS. SALINAS

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320 MAIN STREET SALINAS PHONE 5769

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THE OPEN MARKET
FRESH FRUITS AND VEGETABLES -- GROCERIES AND MEATS
QUONG LOW and HENRY FONG
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HOLLISTER, CALIFORNIA

OFFICE WORKER LOOKS AHEAD

By PAUL R. HUTCHINGS

President Office Employees International Union

Organization is the keystone of our world today. Everywhere is found evidence of group action in working toward a common objective.

A high degree of organization is necessary for the proper functioning of our present-day economy. This is evidence through the widespread acceptance of organization and group action by employers, by highly skilled professional groups, by citizens' groups, as well as by the workers of all trades and callings.

We are living in an integrated and organized world. Without organization of the highest type the recent global conflict might have had a very different ending. The days of the rugged, self-sufficient individualist have long since gone.

Much has been said and written during the past few years about the plight of the white-collar worker—how he was squeezed during the war by living costs spiraling and earnings lagging, how he suffered during the depression years, how badly he needs to wake up to the fact that he is living in a highly organized world—and how he needs the economic advantages of trade union organization.

During the past few years we have seen numerous and substantial instances of an awakening of office workers. The turning of office workers to organization into bonafide unions is, however, a very slow process. Only a small fraction of the millions of non-government office and clerical workers employed in industrial and commercial offices are as yet organized.

Those who have had the courage to turn to unionization have found that it opens to them opportunities for a better life, higher incomes and freedom from the fears of favoritism and nepotism, that it brings them job security, advancement opportunities and the dignity that comes to free men and women who can meet their employers on a basis of equality and work toward a solution of their employment problems with strong and united action.

Why, then, are office workers so slow to turn to organization, when it has been accepted and proved so thoroughly not only among other wage-earners but even among their own fellow workers? The answer to this question lies largely in one thing—fear. Let's take a look at the fears which have held the office worker in his untenable position—a lone individualist in our highly organized and integrated present-day world.

The fears which have immobilized the office worker are largely attributable to lack of knowledge and understanding of group action and a management-inspired belief in his fine opportunity for future advancement. The three basic misconceptions which office workers must straighten out in their own minds are largely responsible for their fears, and hence for their backwardness as a group in using their combined strength, knowledge and experience collectively for the economic betterment of their entire trade.

Misconception No. 1 is the office worker's false sense of his individual importance to his employer. It is indeed remarkable what a job employers have been able to do in holding office workers at pitifully low rates and paying them off through building up in their minds a false sense of importance. Title promotions have been used most effectively to lead the office worker to believe that he is advancing up the job ladder toward a rosy future.

It has taken the terrific spiraling of living costs to awaken office workers to the realization that the final measure of true recognition of their work lies in the thickness (or thinness) of their weekly pay envelopes and that increased responsibility, the opportunity to exercise greater judgment and authority, the gaining of office prestige through title promotions all mean nothing when it comes to

meeting the family's living bills.

All too frequently, in an unorganized office where this misconception has been built up, we find a general lack of knowledge of what the various workers are earning—a cultivated close-lipped attitude among the office force and an unwillingness to disclose their wage rates to their fellow workers. Many are doubtless ashamed to reveal the smallness of their salary, feeling that this is a personal reflection on themselves. Others perhaps believe that they are receiving higher rates than fellow workers and that they would throw their own rates into jeopardy by revealing the figures.

During the depression years unorganized office workers should have learned well the lesson of their insecurity. They had no seniority protection such as is normally gained under union agreements. Employers were free to reduce costs through discharging the older, higher-paid office employees. Job security is empty of meaning unless it is a bilateral obligation rather than a mere unilateral employer promise.

Through trade union organization the office worker comes to a realization of the importance of the office operation and recognizes that the office team plays a vital role in the employer's entire operation. The office worker learns that mutual confidence and respect can be gained through closely cooperating with the other employees. He learns that far more can be won through collective bargaining than through so-called "individual bargaining" with the boss.

It is very interesting to note, in an office group newly organized, the development of group unity and the awakening to the untenableness of their prior unorganized lot. Many interesting facts come out in the organization and negotiation process which show how inadequate has been the former method of "bargaining," very frequently newly organized office workers are shocked when they find out during the negotiation process the relationship of rates of pay which has developed in their office. Frequently old-timers, who are looked upon by the newer workers as well on the road to decent earnings, are found to be earning little, if any, more than new hires, and sometimes during a tight employment market period are found to be earning less.

When the large office staff of one of the principal machine tool manufacturers finally broke through their bonds of fear and organized, they found that the average straight-time rate of the organized production worker in their plant was 26 cents above their own (as brought out during wage negotiations) and that the average straight-time rate for the office workers was only two cents an hour above the hiring rate for the organized maintenance women who cleaned up their washrooms.

What can unorganized office workers reasonably expect to gain through organization and collective bargaining? First and foremost, increased pay for their work. Our union publication has listed scores of increases in recent months. Besides straight increases in wage rates, substantial improvements in basic employment of time and one-half for overtime and time and one-half or double time for Saturday, Sunday and holiday work, also assure further wage advantages to office workers.

Of huge importance, although not measurable in terms of dollars, is the security obtained

California "Sec"



C. J. HAGGERTY

Secretary of the California Federation of Labor. Haggerty has been paid glowing tributes for his effective legislative work in behalf of labor at Sacramento.

Licenses for Pickets

The City of Pomona has been restrained from charging picket license fees. Superior Judge Edward T. Bishop issued a temporary restraining order after the AFL Retail Clerks Association charged the city ordinance was unconstitutional and interfered with peaceful picketing. Clerks had been forced to buy licenses at the rate of \$3 for up to two pickets and \$1 per person thereafter to picket two Pomona food markets.

through adequate seniority clauses providing specific procedures to be followed in the event of necessary layoffs and in the filling of vacant jobs and promotions to higher-paid positions.

The establishment of improvements in paid vacation plans, the granting of paid sick leave and provision for the handling and adjustment of grievances are all of immeasurable value to the office worker. For the first time, in many cases, his rights in such matters are now known to him and he is no longer forced to rely upon the whims of his supervisor.

Misconception No. 2 among unorganized white-collar workers is the notion that the labor movement is only for manual workers. A vast majority of office workers have failed to recognize that there is a place for them in organized labor. To the average office worker the labor movement and its conception of group action to achieve desirable objectives is still a foreign one. Funny as it may sound to old-time trade unionists, the unorganized office worker has often been afraid of the labor movement itself.

The average office worker has very little, if any, knowledge of the union movement and its accomplishments in building the better world in which he believes. He does not realize the unselfishness and the sacrifices of organized labor in striving over the years to bring things he enjoys today, such as free public education, the eight-hour day, the forty-hour week, outlawing of child labor, banishment of the sweatshops, workmen's compensation laws, development of safety and health laws, social security, minimum wage and overtime laws, and a myriad of other mileposts in our collective struggle to obtain a decent life and standard living for all.

The daily press, with its general tendency to play up the sensational, to pick out the worst and play it up as being the trade union usual, has had a profound effect on the unorganized office worker. Having no conception of the basic struggles which may be involved in a particular controversy, he is unwilling to spend the time necessary to search out the truth. His close proximity to management during his working day and his unconscious absorption of some of management's thinking make him a perfect setup for the "free" press and its anti-labor columnists as well as for the biased radio commentators.

Yep, Labor is a Monopoly

The charge that organized labor is becoming monopolistic and, therefore, needs the same type of regulation that is supposed to govern large corporations, is ridiculous, though partly true. The monopolistic tendencies of LABOR are becoming terrible. To cite only a few of the things in life over which LABOR exercises a complete monopoly will be interesting.

Labor has a complete monopoly on all the ramshackle houses in the slums of all great cities. Those having only reasonable wealth would consider living in such shacks abominable. Labor must live in these slums because of the inadequate wages they receive from greedy, wealthy employers.

Labor has a complete monopoly on every room in the poor houses of our nation. Labor toils hard to eke out an existence and to accumulate profit for the absentee wealthy owners in industry who own their jobs. Labor is too old to toil after the age of 50, then a very benevolent society gives labor an alms house to share with none other except those who have earned their living by the sweat of their brow and who have been beaten badly by the machine.

Labor has a complete monopoly in finding it impossible to give all of their children a university education. Usually Mary has to go to work in the factory and John has to take a job in the mines so that Mother can have a few extra dollars to keep the little home together.

Labor has a complete monopoly, when ill, on the wards in too many unkempt city hospitals. The wealthy go to private institutions with trained nurses constantly at their beck and call.

Labor, especially Black Labor, has a complete monopoly on ignorance because their white "masters" still refuse to furnish universities or schools for them to attend in some of our sovereign states.

Labor has nearly a complete monopoly on the right to go to war, to fight and die to save the world until the next generation of workers can develop so that another war can be fought and won.

Labor has a complete monopoly to suffer and to die for lack of proper medical attention because of the high fees of professional physicians. A trip to the good doctor's office every day at a cost of \$3.00 a throw strains the purse strings too greatly and so poor Mom just suffers it out and too often her reward is a shroud.

Labor has a complete monopoly on job fear and debt; a complete monopoly on a million rattling "tin lizzies" that will be paid for at the end of three years if not attached because a few payments could not be made.

When this giant LABOR organized for the purpose of giving

more schooling to the children to keep them out of mines, mills and factories, to give them free textbooks, to give mothers pensions, old age and unemployment insurance, to provide the underprivileged with opportunities to lift their moral, social and intellectual status, then they are supposed to suffer with attempted crucifixion at the hands of modern Pontius Pilates of the ilk of the Daffy Tafts, the Joe Screwballs and the Heartless Hartleys.

The members of organized labor should not forget that even in adversity they must keep their faces to the sun and must keep their faith in God, with the additional fortification of bigger and stronger unions based upon justice, equality and the brotherhood of man.—THE BUTCHER WORKMAN.

15 Million Have Union Contract

Of the 31,000,000 workers in this country who are engaged in occupations in which the unions have been organizing and trying to obtain written collective bargaining agreements, 14,800,000 workers were employed under such agreements in 1946, a Bureau of Labor Statistics study reveals.

The number of production workers in manufacturing who were covered by agreements declined from the previous year, but the number in non-manufacturing increased. This was partly due to a reduction in employment in industries well covered by union agreements. In non-manufacturing industries the increase was due to higher employment in well-organized industries.

The greatest change shown in the nature of contract coverage was in the automobile industry. In 1945 over half of the covered workers were under maintenance of membership provisions. In 1946 the proportion dropped to about 10 percent, and of these, one-third were covered by union shop requirements, a fourth by sole-bargaining arrangements, and another fourth by maintenance of union dues requirements.

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Definitions of 1843

During their fight for a 10-hour day the high-spirited factory girls of the last century were forced to start their own publications to get their story across to the public. These definitions, which appeared in *The Factory Girl* of January 15, 1843, showed what the girls had to put up with:

"Operative—a person who is em-hands of an agent; one who will resort to the lowest, meanest, most groveling measures to please his master and to fill the coffers of a soulless corporation.

"Operative—a person who is employed in a factory and who generally earns three times as much as she receives.

"Contemptible—for an overseer to ask a girl what her religious sentiments are when she applies to him for employment."

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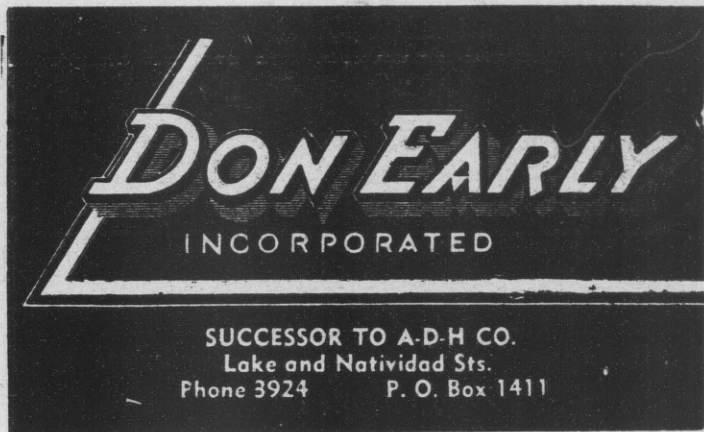
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Harry F. Hutchinson

1947 Labor Day Statement by Senator Morse

As we review the condition of organized labor on this day—Labor Day, 1947—and attempt to look into the future, it can fairly be said that a period of reaction has begun. Certainly that is true if we consider the labor and social legislation passed and not passed by the Congress in the session that has just ended and the performances of the various state legislatures in the same field.

How serious this reaction will be to the legitimate objectives and aspirations of working people—whether organized or unorganized—is impossible to predict. But this much is clear: the extent of the reaction and whether and when it will be turned, depend in large part upon what organized labor does about it, how labor does it, and when.

Sober reflection and a careful consideration of the course of labor-management relations over the last few years point to the fact that there was need for some corrective legislation which would restrain those who could not exercise the needed degree of self-restraint, but which would not at the same time penalize the many for the excesses of the few.

Unfortunately, the Congress itself failed to exercise self-restraint. Instead, it enacted the Taft-Hartley act, which I and many students of labor relations have criticized as an administratively unworkable piece of legislation, having the definite potentiality of doing irreparable harm to relations between labor and industry in this country.

The point that must now be made, since the Taft-Hartley act is the law of the land, is that organized labor and its leaders must be ever watchful that their actions do not result in victory for those who desire the enactment of even more restrictive legislation. Open defiance of the law, or attempts to "sabotage" it, will only strengthen the position of those who would reduce labor to a position of complete inequality and will furnish a springboard for a campaign for more repressive proposals. In fact, the ground is now being prepared for just such a campaign.

Members of organized labor need to work diligently within the framework of our democratic process, at the grass roots, in order to bring about a condition which will permit orderly change in existing law. The public generally, and elected representatives in the Congress and state legislatures in particular, have to be convinced that labor unions are tremendously worthwhile American institutions, and that their leaders and members, on the whole, compare favorably with any other citizens in the United States.

Only by intelligent action in the discharge of their obligations as citizens of a free country can members of organized labor reverse the trend exemplified by the Taft-Hartley labor law and bring about the enactment and improvement of social legislation dealing with such subjects as old age benefits, minimum wages, education, health, and others—SENATOR WAYNE MORSE (Oregon).

Our Wasted Wealth

Writers must be waking up. For the first time attention is being directed to our dwindling wealth.

That in spite of our paper riches our real wealth is diminishing. The Masaba is on its last legs. Our oil supplies are now at their maximum. Our top soil is being washed away millions of tons in each preventable flood. Our forests are being despoiled and our mineral wealth being looted.

We have been living in the treasure chest of the world—and robbing it.

1946-7: YEAR OF THE BIG SQUEEZE

By ALLAN L. FLETCHER

1946-1947 goes down in the books as the year of the Big Squeeze, the year everything went up but a worker's real pay.

Corporations were jingling more money than their pockets had ever held before. But as 1946 drew to a close they were making distracting noises to divert the public gaze from profit reports that were embarrassing in black and white.

Industry had scoffed when unions predicted profits of \$11.8 billion for 1946 as a basis for their 15% wage raise demand earlier in the year. And those reports proved the unions wrong. The profits were not \$11.8 billion, but \$12.5 billion.

FANTASTIC PROFITS

Embarrassment at still more fantastic profits in early 1947 (some \$100 million more per quarter than in 1946's record final period) did not, however, noticeably dim industry's resistance to a second round of wage boosts to help labor meet the ever more insistent squeeze of rising prices.

A survey of the bellweather steel industry by Economist Robert Nathan showed that the industry could easily afford a 20c-30c hourly pay boost without substantially affecting the sky-high profits. But Big Steel forced weeks of hard negotiating plus a strike threat by the United Steelworkers before agreeing to a 15c boost that set the national pattern.

Meanwhile, the spurt in prices that followed the death of OPA saw the Bureau of Labor Statistics index of consumer prices leap from 139.2 for 1946 to 156.3 in March, 1947. To the people those cold statistics meant \$1 meat (when they could get it), 90c eggs, 80c butter. A decent suit of clothes cost a man a week's paycheck. People began to rebel. They couldn't buy at those prices. The papers called it a buyers' strike but it really meant not enough dough in the family till. And the small merchants began to worry as their stuff piled up.

NEWBURYPORT FIASCO

Seeing the coming storm merchants in Newburyport, Mass., tried in a desperate little way to turn the tide. On April 22, with nationwide fanfare, they proclaimed a 10% cut in the price of their stock. If the country's basic manufacturers and wholesalers would do the same, they said, the trend could be reversed.

But the appeals of the people, the small merchants, and even repeated but tempered warnings from the President himself for a cutback in prices had no effect. Spokesmen for Big Steel and the other industries that set the country's patterns made it clear the appeals would have "little influence." By early May the Newburyport plan had died a quiet, unheralded death. Prices went, not down, but up.

HCL GOES HIGHER

As the Natl. Assn. of Manufacturers celebrated the first anniversary of the death of OPA June 30, the cost of living had jumped to a new index high of 157, the food index had risen from 145.6 to 190 in a single year.

The Federal Reserve Board observed with some concern that more than 70% of the people were earning incomes below the "decency" level of \$3750 for a family of four set by the Heller Committee of the University of California. It also noted that more than 50% of the people held less than 3% of the nation's savings.

That more than 50% comprised the people who were not buying refrigerators, radios, washing machines and the increasing mass of consumer goods that was beginning to clog the market and force layoffs in consumer industries.

EXPERTS ARE LEARY

Even as Wall Street economists were boasting that the U.S. had achieved Henry A. Wallace's 60 million jobs (six months after they said it couldn't be done), more sober analysts were warning that the economic props—including unexpectedly large export sales—were weakening and that the coming crash would be the worse for waiting.

Congress helped pull out another prop when it eased rent control, authorized "voluntary" 15% rent boosts. In the first few days the press carried a flare of reports of hotel rent jumps of 100%, 200%, 300%. Then the news glamor shifted elsewhere while the law really got to work. Evictions mounted. Applications for evictions jumped even more. As Labor Day drew on, growing numbers of people with no homes began to mingle in the streets with growing numbers of people with jobs.

Unions, demanding wage reopenings, decent housing, social security, hitched their belts for a fight.

Heat and Cold From Fifteen Inch Pipe

A 15-inch length of one-inch pipe that blows hot air out of one end and cold air out of the other is being studied by scientists in the Westinghouse Research Laboratories at Pittsburgh, Pa. Because of its low efficiency, the pipe is not now practical for the field of commercial refrigeration and heating, but the savants describe it as "the kind of thing that leads to unexpected developments."

The pipe achieves the long cherished dream of physicists to separate the elements of heat and cold that are present in every gas. Compressed air is pumped into a nozzle at one end of it. Striking a steel spiral there, the air is converted into a whirlpool of rapidly spinning gases. The air in the center of the whirlpool becomes cold almost instantly, while that toward the outside grows correspondingly hotter. The cold air is drawn off through a one-half-inch opening at one end and the warm air out a similar opening at the other end.

Congress Arithmetic

Many congressmen voted recently to cut income taxes.

On the average income of \$2600, the taxpayer would have saved about \$13.55.

Many of these same congressmen also voted recently to permit rent increases of 15 per cent. Based on the average rental payment of \$480 a year or \$40 a month, this means a rent increase for Mr. Average American of \$72 per year.

Now subtract \$13.55 which was to be saved on income tax, from the \$72 extra rent per year, and Mr. Average American family is hooked for \$58.45 MORE than before.

That, ladies and gentlemen, is our Congress. — PROGRESSIVE MINER.

Electronic Inspectors

Supersensitive electronic "fingers" are being used by increasing numbers of manufacturers of candy and foodstuffs to detect particles of metal or other impurities. Individual candy bars or other items of food, or whole cartons, can be passed through detecting devices and, when metal or other foreign substances are present, a bell will ring or a lamp will light and the conveyor belt will stop to permit removal of the material.

Congressional Epitaphs

Here I sit,
Broken Hartley;
I bust unions,
But only partly.

Here I sit,
On my presidential raft;
I think I missed the boat—
My name is Taft.

LABOR DAY, 1947

Supplement to
MONTEREY COUNTY

LABOR NEWS

VOL. IX—No. 52

SALINAS, CALIFORNIA, TUESDAY, AUGUST 26, 1947

WHOLE No. 464

Democracy's Future Depends on a Free Press

General Monopoly Trends Apply Also to Newspaper Field, Survey Points Out

Economic factors have an important bearing upon the "free press" in the United States, according to Robert E. Cushman, professor of government at Cornell University, author of the Public Affairs pamphlet "Keep Our Press Free." Professor Cushman writes:

At the Peace Conference at Paris in August, 1946, our Secretary of State, Mr. Byrnes, and the Russian Foreign Minister, Mr. Molotov, had an interesting interchange on the subject of freedom of the press. Mr. Byrnes suggested that the Russian government-controlled press was not giving the Russian people a full and accurate account of the progress of international negotiations, and challenged Mr. Molotov to print his, Mr. Byrnes' speech in full in the Russian newspapers. Mr. Molotov replied with a charge that we do not have a free press in the United States because our newspapers are controlled by business interests who dictate newspaper policy and determine what the American public shall read.

Although Mr. Molotov did not prove his case, or even argue it very well, he did nevertheless raise a question which commands serious attention. Thus far, we have been dealing with our long and continuing struggle to keep the American press free from official censorship and other kinds of governmental restraints that might curb the free publication of opinion and news. Are there also private threats to the independence of the press resulting from the fact that the publishing of newspapers and magazines in this country has become a very big business? Are we producing newspapers that reflect the political, economic, and social views of the owners and advertisers, and from whose pages are kept news stories and editorials that might offend the owner or advertiser or injure his business? It is not our present purpose to try to answer these questions. No answer can be made which will cover all situations. The following facts about American newspapers, however, have a bearing upon the question whether our press is actually free from economic controls.

NEWSPAPERS BIG BUSINESS

First, many of our newspapers have become, and all of them would like to become, giant money-making enterprises. The bigger they are the more money they make, and they make it from advertising. Sixty-six per cent of the revenue of the modern newspaper comes from advertising, which means that you and I pay for our newspapers, not by subscribing to them, but by buying the popular brands of cigarettes, toothpaste, or automobiles which advertise in them.

BECOMING FEWER AND BIGGER

Second, as in other economic institutions, there is a trend toward concentration. Every year finds us with fewer and bigger newspapers. Small papers are being absorbed by big ones. An experienced student of the situation gives us these facts:

Ten states have not a single city with competing daily papers. Twenty-two states are without Sunday newspaper competition. Fourteen companies owning 18 papers control about one-quarter of our total daily circulation. Three

hundred and seventy chain newspapers own about one-fifth of all our circulation. More than a quarter of our daily circulation is absentee owned. We have a thousand less owners than a few decades ago. Thirty-two hundred weeklies—the backbone of local democracy—have disappeared. One company dominates more than 3000 weeklies. There are only 117 cities left, in our entire nation, where competing dailies still exist.

TOWARD STANDARDIZATION

Third, this concentration of newspaper ownership and control is accompanied by increased standardization. There is a reduction in the diversity of opinion and reporting that flowed from a large number of independent papers. There is greater emphasis upon the "canned" or "syndicated" editorials and stories that emanate from chain headquarters. It may be freely admitted that the bigger papers are in many ways infinitely superior to the small and financially starved papers which have been crowded out. The point is that diversity is on the way out; standardization is on the increase. While this might have happened without monopoly control, the trend toward monopoly aggravates the problem.

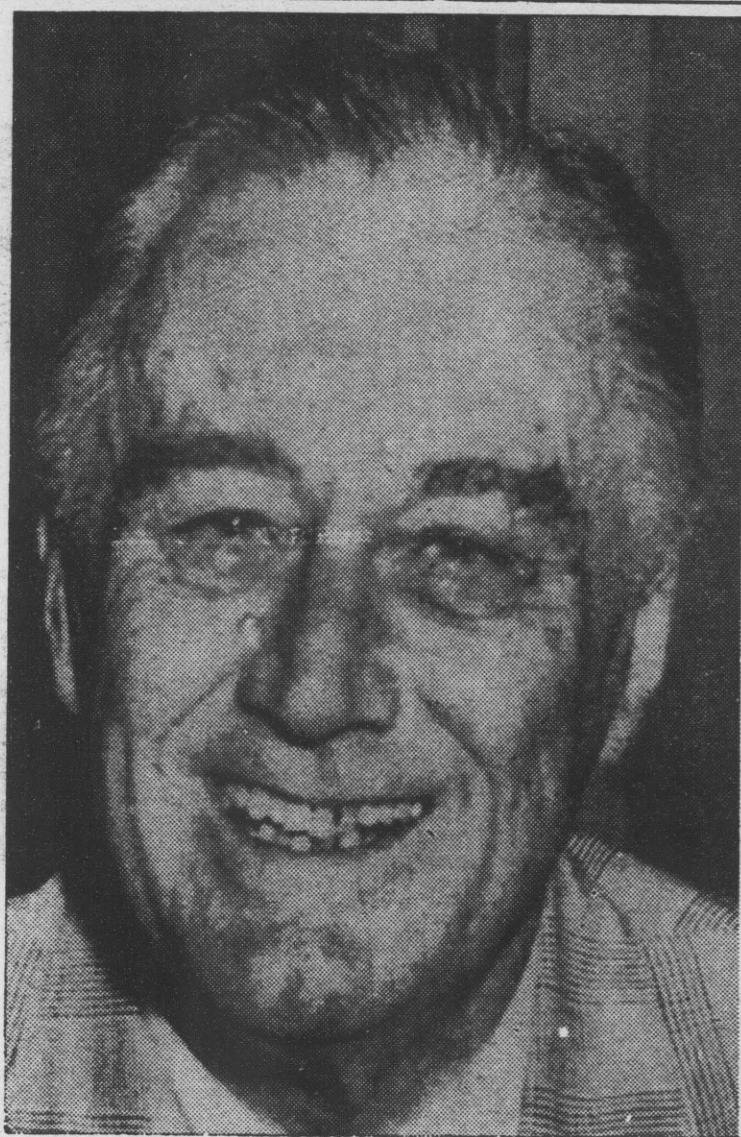
NO SELF-CURE

Fourth, the economic motives that have produced this concentration and standardization in the newspaper industry will prevent the industry itself from curbing the trend. Newspapers and press associations have resisted with all their strength every effort by the government to subject them, as business concerns, to the legal controls which are imposed on other forms of business. They are able to make their resistance very powerful since they have the most direct access to the public opinion of the country, and because they assert vigorously that any move by the government in their direction is a threat to the freedom of the press. It was on this ground that the Associated Press attempted unsuccessfully to be exempted from the application of the National Labor Relations Act and the Sherman Anti-Trust Act. It was overruled by the Supreme Court in both instances.

LEGAL MEASURES NEEDED?

Fifth, all this put together raises the question whether we shall finally be led to take the position that our newspaper industry has at last become "affected with a public interest" in such a way as to justify legal measures to curb the steady trend toward monopoly. In Morris Ernst's challenging book, "The First Freedom," he makes a long list of specific proposals by which we might attempt to break up the monopolistic control of newspapers, encourage small papers, and restore competition. Among these are the proposals that the ownership of newspapers and radio be divorced by law, just as we forbid the railroads to own coal mines; that this separation of ownership be guaranteed by forbidding interlocking directorates; that newspaper chains either be broken up or discour-

Lest We Forget



aged by taxation; that the copyright monopoly on news material be lifted unless the news is offered for sale to all buyers at reasonable prices and at a fair profit to the dispenser. To put these and similar proposals into effect would, of course, arouse controversy, and would create problems of considerable difficulty in some cases, chief of which would be the problem of making sure that such governmental controls would in way jeopardize the full and fair freedom of the press. It seems clear, however, that freedom of the press remains in danger as long as the owners of newspapers do not regard their business as "affected with a public interest," whether the law imposes that status on it or not.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF FREEDOM

Power and freedom in our democracy always impose on those who enjoy them a far heavier responsibility than can be enforced by law. This applies to those who exercise the freedom of the press. Just as we expect a good citizen to do more than just barely keep himself out of jail, so we have a right to demand that those who use our freedom to print do more than merely refrain from publishing libel, obscenity, and sedition. We are entitled to ask of our press a positive and patriotic service to the public welfare above and beyond anything that the law demands of it. This high responsibility of the press is inescapable in view of the kind of job that the press does and the size and scope of that job. If a man sends a scurrilous and offensive letter through the mails, or if malicious neighbors gossip irresponsibly over the back fence, the evil results of

such abuse of the freedom to speak and to write may not reach very far. But if a newspaper or a magazine with a circulation running into hundreds, thousands, or even millions, circulates unfounded rumors, innuendoes, suspicions, or subtle distortions of fact, it may not have broken any law but it has clearly jeopardized the public welfare and been a traitor to its wider responsibilities. The harm it does may be incalculable. No one, from the political agitator and crusader to the metropolitan daily, can escape this heavy responsibility not to use the freedom to print and publish in such a way as to injure the public welfare or to undermine the integrity of public opinion.

There is no easy way to make certain that our press will at all times measure up to this high standard of public responsibility. It is not a problem that can be solved by passing new and stricter laws. Fortunately, many of our newspapers and publishers are good citizens and follow a code of ethics for their profession which makes service in the best interests of the public their first objective. In maintaining these high standards, they teach their readers to recognize and to value journalism of this quality. It is of great importance to our democracy that newspaper men and women regard journalism as a public-service profession.

We have found no sure cure for irresponsible journalism. One need not be cynical to observe that as long as sensational newspapers continue to make money they will be printed, and that as long as large numbers of our citizens buy them they will continue to make money. There may be no solution

EMPLOYMENT DEPENDS ON BUYING POWER

Between now and the year end, American workers will watch economic developments closely, for these next months will be critical. Our free enterprise economy has given us "full employment," with the world's highest living standards, for more than a year. Will our jobs hold through the months ahead and next year?

Because this question is vital to every worker, the President's Mid-year Economic Report is of special interest. It gives the facts behind our jobs. Two points are particularly important; we mentioned them last month and now the President's Report gives new figures for an exact statement: (1) If "full employment" is to continue, the entire product of those at work must be bought and taken off the market day by day and month by month as it is produced. Otherwise production slackens, men are laid off and "full employment" no longer exists. (2) The product turned out by our working population when fully employed increases constantly. This is because our working population expands by some 500,000 each year, and the amount produced per manhour of work rises by about 3% yearly. In the last quarter of 1946, the product of "full employment" was at the rate of \$218.6 billion worth of goods and services per year. It rose by \$6.4 billion to \$225 billion in the first half of 1947; and if "full employment" continues to the end of this year, as seems assured, \$230 billion will be produced.

The point to note specially is the increase — \$6.4 billion in the first half and \$5 billion in the second half of 1947. "Full employment" cannot last unless the nation's buying expands enough to take this increased product off the market. Who bought it in 1947 first half?

Lubricated Politics

Arabs know that there is money in petroleum and that the world's richest petroleum basin lies in their territory. Hence the interest shown by the Arab League, speaking for the 34 million Arabs in the Near East and potential spokesman for 300 million Moslems in the world.

Oil spells concessions. Concessions speak of hard cash in royalties from American and British interests. A fear of Russian participation in this enhances the take.

Therefore, every Arab is for independence. Long live life, liberty and the acquisition of oil royalty cash!

to this problem save the vague and uncertain hope that, as the result of education and of the competition of better papers, the irresponsible journals may finally be driven from the market or their influence seriously curtailed. Evils that feed on the approval or the tolerance of public opinion will not be wiped out until public opinion withdraws its support. Thus, the responsibility is pushed back onto the shoulders of the individual citizen who helps make up public opinion not to support those who abuse the high privilege of freedom.

Greetings to All Labor on Labor Day

from

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Wanted: Moderation in Thinking and Drinking!

Factual Information About Use of Alcohol is Biggest Need in Present Situation

(EDITOR'S NOTE: Although there is less likelihood that minority abuse of liquor will lead to a prohibition era than there was following World War I, there is still growing agitation for restrictive measures ranging from local and state option to federal prohibition. The "noble experiment" of the '20s showed that the "cure" is worse than the disease. Following are some common-sense observations on the question of drinking issued by the Women's Division of the Licensed Beverage Industries.)

Moderation is the type of drinking that is practiced by your neighbor, the people next door, across the street or down the next block.

It is the casual way that any normal person makes an occasion festive.

It is the casual use of a good wine to add the crowning touch to a good meal.

All too often our attention is turned to excessive drinking when we discuss or consider the subject of liquor. Professor John Riley of the Sociology Department of Rutgers University, reporting on a survey that he completed recently, declared:

"In the first place . . . we learned most people drink moderately and sensibly. They drink for reasons of sociability, for relaxation, for psychological stimulation. . . They are normal drinkers and they comprise the overwhelming majority."

There are 50 million people in this country who can and do drink moderately without hurting themselves and other people, says Dr. Harry M. Tiebout, psychiatrist of Greenwich, Connecticut. He adds, "These are what we call normal drinkers. The problem drinker constitutes less than 2 per cent of the alcohol-using population but his behaviour is so extraordinary that he attracts attention out of all proportion to his numbers."

A TRUE PERSPECTIVE

There is very real danger in allowing the picture of drinking habits to lose its perspective. Over-attention to the subject of excessive drinking and too little attention to the subject of moderation does not promote the cause of moderation.

The excesses of Prohibition days overemphasized the abuse of alcoholic beverage consumption. They illustrate what can happen when people assume that all drinking is excess and think they have to "finish the bottle."

Moderation in our thinking is as important as moderation in our drinking. It is time we talked and thought more about moderation—which does exist—when we talk about drinking.

A GIFT OF LIFE

"The Bible treats the excessive use of alcohol as an abuse of one of God's good gifts. Nowhere does the Bible suggest that alcohol in itself is bad. On the contrary, Psalm 104, speaks of wine that maketh glad the heart of man, and in the Ninth chapter of the Book of Judgment there is a reference to new wine that cheereth God and man," said Dr. Cuthbert A. Simpson, professor of Old Testament at General Theological Seminary, recently. Moderation is the "golden mean" between "abuse" as one extreme and prohibition as the opposite extreme.

HISTORICALLY SPEAKING

The discovery of alcohol antedates the known history of man. The drinking of alcoholic beverages is intertwined with human existence over the centuries and has endured, in the words of Dr. Donald Horton, student of anthropology, despite "definite, organized and a consciously directed opposition." It has come to be regarded as a traditional way of life, or, as a prominent sociologist puts it, "a culture trait." Adds Dr. Horton, "A custom does not survive and spread from its point of origin unless it gives men some satisfaction, unless it solves some human problem . . . alcohol (beverage) appears to be a strong and successful custom" which has "some important human value."

YESTERDAY AND TODAY

In so far as quantity is concerned, drinking is probably more limited today than at any time in

history. The principle of moderation has long been accepted but as with all custom interpretations vary with changing times. George Washington was considered a moderate drinker, but it was his custom to consume a bottle of Madeira and perhaps some rum, punch and beer with his dinner. He had this to say concerning his hospitality, "My manner of living is plain, a glass of wine and a bit of mutton are always ready and such as will be content to partake of them are always welcome."

Among the people of the colonies, moderation was the rule, with legislative and social control checking the excessive drinker.

In Howard Peeke's "Drinking in America," he declares that when a death occurred in the family of the Van Rensselaers, famous upper Hudson Dutch settlers, the tenants, "sometimes amounting to several thousands came down to Albany to pay respects to his memory and to drink to the peace of his soul." At funerals in old New York it was customary to serve hot wine in winter and sangaree in summer, Peeke reports.

When a traveler was about to set off on a long journey, his friends gathered at the inn on the day of departure, took a solemn leave of him, drank his health and wished him God-speed. That's still a good custom today. In 1752, the rules of William and Mary College required that "spirituous liquors were to be used in that moderation which became the prudent and industrious student."

MODERATION, SOCIALLY SPEAKING

More and more of those who understand alcohol use it for its prime function, which as Dr. Edward A. Strecker of the University of Pennsylvania explains, is a social one "to promote relaxation and a feeling of good fellowship." He as well as other scientists believes that a drink or two eases the tension of everyday living. On this basis, moderate drinking is an integral part of our social contact with our fellow man.

Wherever there is occasion for gaiety and festivity, the social drink is a customary accessory. "The drinking occasion," says Dr. Horton, the anthropologist, and the "meeting of friends, closing a business deal, a religious ceremony, all get tied up into a kind of complex performance," of which drinking is a natural part. For example, the champagne toast at a wedding is a traditional token of good wishes for the bride and groom.

Now, scientists, committees on medical research, and other distinguished investigators agree that "a temperate consumption of alcoholic liquor . . . may be considered physiologically harmless in the case of the large majority of normal adults," as it is briefly stated in an issue of the Quarterly Journal of Studies on Alcohol, Yale University.

As a group of Georgia liquor wholesalers, the Georgia Distilled Spirits Institute, put it recently in a paid advertisement, "Social drinking is for physically well mature people, people who enjoy food, who enjoy drinks in moderation."

They added: "If it's a quick pick up you need, don't depend on liquor. If you're tired, rundown,

if you 'just can't get your work done', see your doctor not your liquor dealer."

Scientists have debunked the stimulant idea. Alcohol is really a sedative, they say, and any sense of stimulation is merely psychological in that it makes you feel stimulated and free. Another point, for instance, the warmth which comes from a "nip" taken at the football game, or when the temperature zooms down to sub-zero, is purely a temporary sensation caused by a suffusion of blood to the skin. You merely think it keeps you warm!

MODERATION BEGINS AT HOME

Moderation, like charity, begins in the home. The responsibility of introducing young people to

the fact that alcohol is one of the elements of society rests with their parents. Home is where the training for life begins. Here parents guide their conduct and teach them how to get along with other people. A natural, intelligent education at home prepares them for association with the outer world where they can emerge mature, normal human beings.

Young people learn much of what they know from their elders. If the parents' drinking habits are sensible and moderate, the young people accept the fact and attach no more importance to their parents' occasional cocktail or cup of coffee than they do to their own glass of milk or orange juice.

THE PROBLEM DRINKER

It must not be thought that we have forgotten the estimated 750,000 people in this country who are the problem drinkers and for whom the middle course of moderation apparently is impossible. Speaking of the modern attitude towards these problem drinkers who actually form somewhere between 1 per cent and 2 per cent of the drinking population, Thomas F. McCarthy, president of Licensed Beverage Industries, pointed out recently that for some reason that the scientists do not yet fully understand, this group reacts abnormally to alcohol in any form.

"If they take it, they can't leave it alone," he said. "Their disease literally 'drives them to drink' excessively. The medical scientists say that the root of this disorder lies in 'the MAN' and not in 'the BOTTLE'—that until a permanent cure is discovered, this group who are 'compulsive drinkers' must learn to avoid alcohol in any form, just as diabetics must learn to avoid sugar." He pointed out that, according to Dr. E. M. Jellinek, of the Yale School of Alcohol Studies, 95 per cent of those who drink in our country remain moderate drinkers throughout their lives. And he added, "The licensed beverage industries do not want the business of anyone who drinks to excess and we will do everything that we can to discourage it."

The pathological is now recognized as a sick person. His difficulties with alcohol are coming to be regarded by science as a symptom, not a cause of his disease,

and steps are being taken toward his rehabilitation through various information centers and clinics. One can only guess how much of the problem drinker's abuse of his right to drink moderately—or more particularly the abuse of that right by the relatively few excessive drinkers whom Dr. Jellinek mentions—was fostered and induced by that other extreme, prohibition, or by the present-day exploitation of his excessive drinking in prejudiced statements.

What we all need to realize is that moderation is our own individual responsibility. The harm from excess lies in the excess itself and not in the substances used. "You can overdo anything, make an evil out of any pleasure," says the priest in the closing sequence of the film, "The Great John L.", and adds, "Why, there's a case on record where a fellow founded himself eating gum drops. Many a kid has made himself sick riding on a merry-go-round. But that's no argument for a law against gum drops or for burning all the merry-go-rounds. The point is don't overdo drinking any more than you overdo anything else."

The Human Test

Not—"How did he die?"

But—"How did he live?"

Not—"What did he gain?"

But—"What did he give?"

These are the units

To measure the worth

Of a man, as a man,

Regardless of birth.

Not—"What was his station?"

But—"Had he a heart?"

And—"How did he play

His God-given part?

Was he ever ready

With a word of good cheer,

To bring back a smile,

To banish a tear?"

Not—"What was his church?"

Nor—"What was his creed?"

But—"Had he befriended

Those really in need?"

Not—"What did the sketch

In the newspaper say?"

But—"How many were sorry

When he passed away?"

In 1946 Natl. Cooperatives, the federation of co-op wholesale outlets, served 5,819 retail co-ops with 1,516,928 member patrons.

United Nations Hymn

Thou whose breathing fills our bodies,

Thou whose pulse the worlds obey,

Tune our minds to heed Thy rhythm

Known along the starry way.

Swing the nations to Thy measure,

Bid men's hatreds turn to song;

Fill us, thrill us, with Thy music,

End earth's bitterness and wrong.

Thou whose order rules the atom,

Thou whose law propels the sea,

Bring, oh, bring Thy warring peoples

Close within Thy harmony.

God of beauty, heal our madness!

God of love, our battles end!

Show the unity that binds us,

Foe to foe, or friend to friend.

Thou who lightest with Thy glory

Leaf and lake and cloud and star,

Light the hearts of men to justice,

Show us kindred, as we are.

Pour Thy mighty joy upon us,

Thou whose grandeur filleth space,

Claim Thy cosmic sons and daughters—

Unify the Human Race!

—ANGELA MORGAN.

Anything BUT—

The present position which we, the educated and well-to-do classes, occupy, is that of the Old Man of the Sea, riding on the poor man's back; only, unlike the Old Man of the Sea, we are very sorry for the poor man, very sorry; and we will do almost anything for the poor man's relief. We will not only supply him with food sufficient to keep him on his legs, but we will teach and instruct him and point out to him the beauties of the landscape; we will discourse sweet music to him and give him abundance of good advice.

Yes, we will do almost anything for the poor man, anything but get off his back.—LEO TOLSTOY.

The Blue Yonder



DAVID L. BEHKE

President, Airline Pilots Association.

Postal Union, 73 Years Old, Negotiates Affiliation With U.N.

PARIS.—One of the world's oldest and most effective international organizations—the Universal Postal Union (UPU)—is now working toward affiliation with the United Nations.

UPU, which was founded in 1874, and is probably the oldest international government organization now in existence, works out agreements for the international exchange of mail. It sets rates, classifies mail, sets the payments required from the dispatching countries and has worked out a system of postal registration, international parcel post and money orders.

Now meeting here, UPU is negotiating an agreement with representatives of the United Nations for status as a Specialized Agency.



In addition, UPU is attempting freedom of international transit for dispatches and a general reduction of air mail rates. Other ques-

The "Tortoise Step"

This is a technique employed by Havana, Cuba, restaurant help to secure lower air mail rates, gain a wage increase. They filled orders so slowly the guests became impatient and left. The Cuban labor ministry had decreed a raise of from 15 to 20 per cent. Owners of swank tourist restaurants declined. Hence the "delay tactics."

tions under discussion include a new C.O.D. system, more flexibility of customs barriers and creation of an international travelers check.



When the conference opened, the French government, to honor the meeting, issued five new postage stamps, including a 500 franc air mail stamp.

Latest Design

Two commercial travelers were exchanging tall radio stories in the presence of an old countryman whom they were trying to impress.

"You got a radio set?" asked one of the travelers.

"Yes, sir," said the countryman.

"I got a very good one."

"Does it have good selectivity?" asked the traveler, with a knowing wink at his companion.

"Well, yes," said the old fellow,

"it has." The other night I was

listening to a quartet, and I didn't

like the tenor, so I just tuned

him out and listened to the other

three."

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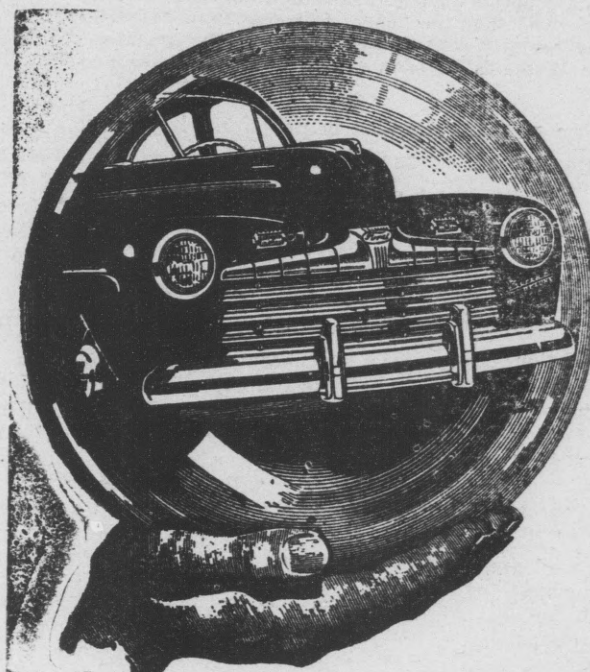
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'SELLOUT' CONGRESS

By HENRY A. WALLACE
Editor, The New Republic

The 80th Congress of the United States was a sell-out. The Congress sold out the millions who cast the votes, to the few who put up the cash.

The vote-by-vote report in the pages that follow sums up the record of this Congress in two words: inaction and reaction.

There was inaction on vital issues affecting the welfare of Americans. There was reaction in the passage of measures to destroy progress in America and to divide the world.

The record is plain, but it does not tell all the story. The story will be told in increasing misery overseas, and increasing unemployment in America later on.

When inventories have grown and dollars in the hands of workers and farmers at home and nations abroad are really scarce, when breadlines are formed again over the length and breadth of this nation, we shall remember this Congress as the one which brought America closer to depression and closer to war.

Our Congress is the most important body of citizens in the world today. Instead of the great leadership demanded to guide the world to peace, it has legislated in prejudice, hysteria and fear. It has failed to meet the urgent needs of relief and rehabilitation overseas.

ROBBED THE PEOPLE

At home this Congress has thrust upwards rents, profits and prices. It has lowered the value of pensions, war bonds and savings. It has threatened the earnings of labor and the family farmer. Its record is one of disservice to the preservation of our democratic capitalism and the promises which that system holds for all our people. Democratic capitalism lives by abundance. It needs sound planning and legislation to avoid recurring depression. It cannot stand still.

The dynamic ingredients of democratic capitalism demand that we either move ahead or retreat. The record of the present Congress is a record of retreat. There is no security in retreat. The smears and witch-hunts promoted by Congress will never save democratic capitalism. Only positive action to prevent depression can do that job.

The New Deal was one great effort to undertake positive action to prevent depression. Every phase of the New Deal—public power, social insurance, aid to small farmers, protection for the wage earner—was fought by the men who dominate Congress today. They obstructed the New Deal but they never could destroy it.

In wartime our democratic government took further measures to assure the best use of our resources. Once again conservatives obstructed but could not prevent these measures. At the war's end grave problems faced our nation. Continuing shortages made it essential that the measures undertaken in wartime to protect our citizens be continued until the necessities of life became available at prices that all Americans could pay.

BACK TO HOOVERISM?

In 1944, when the war was still raging, the Republican Party, under Thomas E. Dewey, demonstrated its intention of turning America back to the vested interests. The Republican platform of 1944 promised to abolish government controls at the earliest moment. Many other promises were made. This promise alone was kept. With the aid of conservative Democrats, the powers of our democracy to prevent inflation and to ease the tasks of reconversion were destroyed.

First came the destruction of wartime controls by Congress, then the attempted destruction of the New Deal. In 14 years the Republicans had not been able to kill the development of public power, of public health services, of low-cost housing, of river-valley development and aid to the small farmer. So the Republicans undertook to starve these programs to death. Instead of saying, "Down with the New Deal!" they said, "Economize!" And when they gained control of Congress, they exploited the cry of economy to slash appropriations in the public

interest such as those for the Columbia River Authority and the conservation, reclamation and crop-insurance programs. Crying, "Economize!" they and the lobbyists killed hopes of legislation for health, housing, education and social insurance.

A PHONY 'MANDATE'

The Republican leadership of the 80th Congress has claimed a clear mandate from the people for this campaign of destruction. They had no mandate from the people to weaken labor, to give tax relief to the wealthy, to infringe civil liberties and to ignore the fundamental problems of our nation and our time.

Furthermore, they cannot honestly claim a mandate from the American people. The single saddest political fact of our time is that of a potential electorate of 90 million citizens, only 35 million went to the polls last November. The present Congress was elected by a small majority of a minority of the American people.

A study of the campaigns and the election statistics last November points up the need for strengthening our political democracy. I have long been alarmed at the political apathy of the great bulk of the American people. I have felt that we have always had less to fear from competitive ideologies than from the widespread misconception that our American political system has been so corrupted as to make a single vote unimportant. The salvation of our political democracy will depend on giving voters a clear choice between progress and reaction. For too long, America's liberal leaders have been willing to accept a few gestures of liberalism from office holders as all we should expect. Because liberal leaders have been willing to accept liberal gestures in the interests of what we thought to be "practical politics," we ourselves have helped perpetuate, and even extend, the political lethargy of masses of honest citizens who do not understand the subtleties of this kind of political maneuver.

We have not provided the leadership for millions of American families who had resigned themselves to less than an adequate standard of living. They are the millions who have stayed away from the polls. They are the millions who, in doubting the value of a single vote, are expressing a disbelief in the value of political democracy. They are the millions who must be mobilized to preserve political democracy.

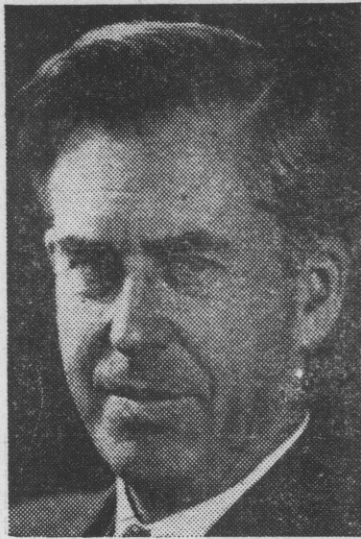
I hope that we can make a successful beginning in this all-important task without the compulsion of a major economic crisis. We shall either build an articulate mass of progressive citizens before such a crisis develops or see our democratic capitalism replaced with a less desirable system.

UNITY IS ESSENTIAL

I hear varied and conflicting liberal voices raised today saying that we must make the Democratic Party liberal, that it is impossible to make the Democratic Party liberal, that we must have a third party, or that no third party can succeed. If all these voices were united in concentrating on our immediate issues, the form of the instrument for progress would almost take shape of itself.

We need organized, independent, political action. We need liberal Democrats fighting within the party to make it, if possible, once again the party of Jackson, Wilson and Roosevelt. We need independents who will meet the varied legal requirements of the different states for a third party as a hedge against the complete sellout of the present Democratic leadership. We need new political raw material—new candidates for public office. Older men and women who have shied away from politics must step into the battle as candidates, if we are to improve Congress. Young Americans must be encouraged to our well-being tomorrow.

Plugs for Labor



HENRY A. WALLACE

Although there may be disagreement in labor ranks with Wallace on certain aspects of foreign policy, all pay tribute to him for his unfailing support of the cause of Organized Labor. Wallace was one of the most active opponents of the infamous Taft-Hartley bill.

FAMOUS 'FIRSTS'

(Some famous historical facts about Organized Labor that you should know.)

First workers' organization in America, the Carpenters' Company (1724).

First strike in the United States, that of the Philadelphia carpenters in 1791.

First real trade union in this country, organized by the shoemakers of Philadelphia in 1791, reorganized in 1794 as the Federal Society of Journeymen Cordwainers. First prolonged and organized strike, by the Philadelphia shoemakers, 1799 (lasting almost 10 weeks).

First form of closed shop, obtained by the shoemakers, Philadelphia, 1799.

First appeal to the courts by employers, 1806; beginning of rule by injunction and "criminal conspiracy" charges; shoemakers indicted on this charge in 1806 and again in 1809.

First central labor body, the Machinists, Union of Trade Associations, Philadelphia, 1827.

First political labor party in the world, the Workingmen's Party, organized under the Mechanics' Union of Trades Associations, for participation in the city and state election, 1828.

First working-class paper in America, the Mechanics' Free Press, 1828-1831.

First miners' union, organized by John Bates, followed six months later by the first strike in the anthracite mines, 1849.

First international trade union, the Molders' International Union, organized in Philadelphia, 1859, under leadership of William H. Sylvis.

First branch of the Knights of Labor, organized by Philadelphia garment cutters, 1869.

First industrial union, the formation of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Tin and Steel Workers, under the leadership of William Martin, 1876.

First company unions, in the Pennsylvania steel industry, 1893.

Whose Foreign Trade?

American labor can get a hint of what it can expect from future foreign trade expansion from the fact that there is now being built in Malaya an assembly plant for U. S. automobiles to be distributed throughout the Far East. (Completion expected in 1948.)

make careers in public service. No thinking liberal, examining the records on the following pages, can find two dozen members of the present Congress worthy of future support. We must uncover new candidates thoroughly devoted to fundamental American principles and capable of anticipating and meeting future problems.

All this means action, intelligent and organized. Our inaction last year threatens our well-being today. Only action today can secure

Portrait of a Scab

(The following description of a scab was written many years ago by Jack London, famous novelist. It holds good today).

After God had finished the rattlesnake, the toad, the vampire. He had some awful substance left with which He made a scab.

A scab is a two-legged animal with a corkscrew soul, a water-logged brain, a combination backbone of jelly and glue. Where others have hearts, he carries a tumor of rotten principles.

When a scab comes down the street, men turn their backs and angels weep in heaven, and the Devil shuts the gates of Hell to keep him out.

No man has a right to scab so long as there is a pool of water to drown his carcass in, or a rope long enough to hang his body with. Judas Iscariot was a gentleman compared with a scab. For betraying his master, he had character enough to hang himself. A scab has not.

Esau sold his birthright for a mess of pottage. Judas Iscariot sold his Savior for thirty pieces of silver. Benedict Arnold his country for a promise of a commission in the British army. The modern strikebreaker sells his birthright, his country, his wife, his children, and his fellowmen for an unfulfilled promise from his employer, trust or corporation.

Esau was a traitor to himself; Judas Iscariot was a traitor to his God; Benedict Arnold was a traitor to his country. A strikebreaker is a traitor to his God, his country, his wife, his family and his class.

A REAL MAN NEVER BECOMES A STRIKEBREAKER.

PURPOSE OF A UNION

This Nation began with the statement, "All men are created free and equal." That statement did not mean that all men were equally strong, wise or well fixed. It did obviously mean that we aspired to be a Nation in which that equality and freedom of men were ever more nearly homogeneous.

The trade union is a democratic institution and a vital part of our State because, as we passed from an agricultural to an industrial society, large groups of men lost the equality of opportunity and the freedom of action that they had formerly had.

By the device of the corporation, men of property were made freer, men without property less free.

The corporation took, from larger groups of men, parts of the freedom they had had by limiting their opportunities for employment and their welfare—not only their wages but also their working conditions and their opportunity to improve themselves—became more and more dependent upon the will, good or evil, of the responsible, free men, who ran the corporations that employed them.

It was to equalize this disparity that the trade union fitted itself into society and was recognized as good. Its purpose is neither to censure nor to punish the employer but to give to his employees, joined together in a trade union, a measure of freedom of action and the equality of power that the owner of the corporation has.

The translation of that freedom and equality into higher wages and better working conditions is the fruit of the tree.

The tree is the dignity of the individual.

—ROBERT INGERSOLL.

Union Chiseler

He is the guy who wants the union to get him a top salary, double time for Sundays and holidays, and time and one-half for overtime.

Then he wants cheaper dues, the officers don't know their job, he feels the business agent is overpaid.

Everything is wrong with the union but him. He likes to brag about being a good union man. He smokes scab cigarettes; the union-made ones make his throat sore.

He buys most all his groceries in some non-union grocery, same with his meat. He doesn't know where they put a union label in a suit of clothes. Union-made shoes hurt his feet. He didn't know the hat workers had a union.

If he happens to be a bakery driver, he has to come down 30 minutes early and stay out an extra half hour. It's just impossible to do it any quicker. He's a good man for the company, but soon he's looking for another job.

But the bird that comes in and tells what a good union man he is and then buys all the fink stuff, sends his uniform to a scab outfit, also his laundry, he is the worst of all.

"THE BEEFER"

There's one in every local—
You know the type we mean;
The guy who's always beefin'
But at meetings never seen.

He's always launching rumors,
And he always thinks it best
To stay away, and not come up
To get it off his chest.

He puts the unions on the par,
It never does what's right,
But when we hold a meeting
This bird is not in sight.

We all admit his right to grouse,
That's only just and fair,
But, the place is at the meeting,
So, bub, why not BE there?

Old Midwives' Tales

Superstitions about Sex Determination

A child conceived at the waning of the moon will be a girl; at the waxing, a boy.

If the last child to be born arrived at the waning of the moon, the next will be a girl. But if the birthday was during the moon's increase, the next baby will be a boy.

To eat of the mandrake causes an increase of fertility; to eat it regularly will insure many male children.

The mother-to-be who has courage to walk through the hot embers of a bonfire kindled in May Day evening will have whatever child she desires.

Swallows nesting in a house will bring a matched family—an equal number of boys and girls.

If the husband wants the baby most, it will be a boy; if the wife has more longing for a child, it will be a girl.

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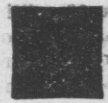
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OFFICE WORKER LOOKS AHEAD

By PAUL R. HUTCHINGS

President Office Employees International Union

Organization is the keystone of our world today. Everywhere is found evidence of group action in working toward a common objective.

A high degree of organization is necessary for the proper functioning of our present-day economy. This is evidence through the widespread acceptance of organization and group action by employers, by highly skilled professional groups, by citizens' groups, as well as by the workers of all trades and callings.

We are living in an integrated and organized world. Without organization of the highest type the recent global conflict might have had a very different ending. The days of the rugged, self-sufficient individualist have long since gone.

Much has been said and written during the past few years about the plight of the white-collar worker—how he was squeezed during the war by living costs spiraling and earnings lagging, how he suffered during the depression years, how badly he needs to wake up to the fact that he is living in a highly organized world and how he needs the economic advantages of trade union organization.

During the past few years we have seen numerous and substantial instances of an awakening of office workers. The turning of office workers to organization into bonafide unions is, however, a very slow process. Only a small fraction of the millions of non-government office and clerical workers employed in industrial and commercial offices are as yet organized.

Those who have had the courage to turn to unionization have found that it opens to them opportunities for a better life, higher incomes and freedom from the fears of favoritism and nepotism, that it brings them job security, advancement opportunities and the dignity that comes to free men and women who can meet their employers on a basis of equality and work toward a solution of their employment problems with strong and united action.

Why, then, are office workers so slow to turn to organization, when it has been accepted and proved so thoroughly not only among other wage-earners but even among their own fellow workers? The answer to this question lies largely in one thing—fear. Let's take a look at the fears which have held the office worker in his untenable position—a lone individualist in our highly organized and integrated present-day world.

The fears which have immobilized the office worker are largely attributable to lack of knowledge and understanding of group action and a management-inspired belief in his fine opportunity for future advancement. The three basic misconceptions which office workers must straighten out in their own minds are largely responsible for their fears, and hence for their backwardness as a group in using their combined strength, knowledge and experience collectively for the economic betterment of their entire trade.

Misconception No. 1 is the office worker's false sense of his individual importance to his employer. It is indeed remarkable what a job employers have been able to do in holding office workers at pitifully low rates and paying them off through building up in their minds a false sense of importance. Title promotions have been used most effectively to lead the office worker to believe that he is advancing up the job ladder toward a rosy future.

It has taken the terrific spiraling of living costs to awaken office workers to the realization that the final measure of true recognition of their work lies in the thickness (or thinness) of their weekly pay envelopes and that increased responsibility, the opportunity to exercise greater judgment and authority, the gaining of office prestige through title promotions all mean nothing when it comes to

meeting the family's living bills.

All too frequently, in an unorganized office where this misconception has been built up, we find a general lack of knowledge of what the various workers are earning—a cultivated close-lipped attitude among the office force and an unwillingness to disclose their wage rates to their fellow workers. Many are doubtless ashamed to reveal the smallness of their salary, feeling that this is a personal reflection on themselves. Others perhaps believe that they are receiving higher rates than fellow workers and that they would throw their own rates into jeopardy by revealing the figures.

During the depression years unorganized office workers should have learned well the lesson of their insecurity. They had no seniority protection such as is normally gained under union agreements. Employers were free to reduce costs through discharging the older, higher-paid office employees. Job security is empty of meaning unless it is a bilateral obligation rather than a mere unilateral employer promise.

Through trade union organization the office worker comes to a realization of the importance of the office operation and recognizes that the office team plays a vital role in the employer's entire operation. The office worker learns that mutual confidence and respect can be gained through closely cooperating with the other employees. He learns that far more can be won through collective bargaining than through so-called "individual bargaining" with the boss.

It is very interesting to note, in an office group newly organized, the development of group unity and the awakening to the untenableness of their prior unorganized lot. Many interesting facts come out in the organization and negotiation process which show how inadequate has been the former method of "bargaining," very frequently newly organized office workers are shocked when they find out during the negotiation process the relationship of rates of pay which has developed in their office. Frequently old-timers, who are looked upon by the newer workers as well on the road to decent earnings, are found to be earning little, if any, more than new hires, and sometimes during a tight employment market period are found to be earning less.

When the large office staff of one of the principal machine tool manufacturers finally broke through their bonds of fear and organized, they found that the average straight-time rate of the organized production worker in their plant was 26 cents above their own (as brought out during wage negotiations) and that the average straight-time rate for the office workers was only two cents an hour above the hiring rate for the organized maintenance women who cleaned up their washrooms.

What can unorganized office workers reasonably expect to gain through organization and collective bargaining? First and foremost, increased pay for their work. Our union publication has listed scores of increases in recent months. Besides straight increases in wage rates, substantial improvements in basic employment of time and one-half for overtime and time and one-half or double time for Saturday, Sunday and holiday work, also assure further wage advantages to office workers.

Of huge importance, although not measurable in terms of dollars, is the security obtained

California "Sec"



C. J. HAGGERTY

Secretary of the California Federation of Labor. Haggerty has been paid glowing tributes for his effective legislative work in behalf of labor at Sacramento.

Licenses for Pickets

The City of Pomona has been restrained from charging picket license fees. Superior Judge Edward T. Bishop issued a temporary restraining order after the AFL Retail Clerks Association charged the city ordinance was unconstitutional and interfered with peaceful picketing. Clerks had been forced to buy licenses at the rate of \$3 for up to two pickets and \$1 per person thereafter to picket two Pomona food markets.

through adequate seniority clauses providing specific procedures to be followed in the event of necessary layoffs and in the filling of vacant jobs and promotions to higher-paid positions.

The establishment of improvements in paid vacation plans, the granting of paid sick leave and provision for the handling and adjustment of grievances are all of immeasurable value to the office worker. For the first time, in many cases, his rights in such matters are now known to him and he is no longer forced to rely upon the whims of his supervisor.

Misconception No. 2 among unorganized white-collar workers is the notion that the labor movement is only for manual workers. A vast majority of office workers have failed to recognize that there is a place for them in organized labor. To the average office worker the labor movement and its conception of group action to achieve desirable objectives is still a foreign one. Funny as it may sound to old-time trade unionists, the unorganized office worker has often been afraid of the labor movement itself.

The average office worker has very little, if any, knowledge of the union movement and its accomplishments in building the better world in which he believes. He does not realize the unselfishness and the sacrifices of organized labor in striving over the years to bring things he enjoys today, such as free public education, the eight-hour day, the forty-hour week, outlawing of child labor, banishment of the sweatshops, workmen's compensation laws, development of safety and health laws, social security, minimum wage and overtime laws, and a myriad of other mileposts in our collective struggle to obtain a decent life and standard living for all.

The daily press, with its general tendency to play up the sensational, to pick out the worst and play it up as being the trade union usual, has had a profound effect on the unorganized office worker. Having no conception of the basic struggles which may be involved in a particular controversy, he is unwilling to spend the time necessary to search out the truth. His close proximity to management during his working day and his unconscious absorption of some of management's thinking make him a perfect setup for the "free" press and its anti-labor columnists as well as for the biased radio commentators.

If You Don't Weaken

SENATE SUBPOENAS SHOW-GIRLS—headline.

Somebody should tell the senators sex is popular in this country, even if senators aren't.

U. S. Chamber of Commerce piously advises employers not to "misuse" the Taft-Hartley act to destroy unions.

You mean the same way they didn't misuse the ending of OPA to raise prices?

It takes all kinds of people to make a world.

Some people lick the boss' boots because they like the taste of polish; others go to Congress and do it for pay.

Labor movements in all parts of the world have passed resolutions promising support to the American unions in a fight to get rid of the Taft-Hartley act.

With so many fans betting on us, we'd better start punching.

If Senator Brewster doesn't learn to take his hands out of his pockets before he starts throwing mud at FDR, he'll be going to the cleaners himself.

Congress passed a little act To fleece us to the skin; Shall we tell them, without tact, What to put their actlet in?

Ex-Congressman May, who used to question the patriotism of organized labor, will have plenty of time during his jail term to reflect on the truth of the old saying: Never complain about your neighbors leaving their blinds up if you live in a glass house yourself.

Old Timer Says--

The other night I heard Senator R. A. Taft on the radio defending his bill to save the country, as he puts it, from labor leaders.

I've also heard Hartley and Ball and a couple of others on the air who have staked their all (politically) on the premise that the people are sick and tired of unions.

They all tell the same story and it revolves around the fact that little people have been pushed around by some unions (some local and some national).

When these fifteen grand per year public servants try to sell a bill of goods that the T-H. Bill will stop little people from being pushed around, even by unions, then I say they either are totally ignorant and stupid to boot, or else they are intentionally vicious.

Y'see, little people stop being little people when they form unions. So, when they stop being little people there are those who make their living by pushing little people around who feel the pinch right away and these pushers are not unions or representatives of unions, but are those who have made their money by owning the tools with which the little people make the wealth of the nation.

It is not the little people who are worrying these public servants. Not by a jugful. It's the big people who are sick and tired of having to treat the little people like equals.—MACHINISTS JOURNAL.

Labor Voters "Soft and Lazy" at Ballot Box

As to the voting record of labor, the last election saw many friends of organized labor defeated at the ballot box in districts where a solid labor vote should have meant victory. In the words of William H. Tracey, secretary-treasurer of the United Brick and Clay Workers, labor had become "soft and lazy at the ballot box." In the meantime, with an anti-labor sentiment being generated throughout the country, the politicians asked themselves "Is the anti-labor vote more worth seeking than the labor vote?"—THE LABOR RECORD, JOLIET, ILL.

YEAR'S QUOTES

"It's a lot easier to work to put good men in office who will fight for you than it is to come all the way across the country and beg some son-of-a-gun to help you out when it's too late."—Sen. Glen Taylor to a group of California veto motorcaders.

"One thing about the present Republican Congress is they stay bought."—John L. Lewis, commenting on Congress' enactment of the Taft-Hartley bill.

"When Pres. Roosevelt died, the chief business agent of the U. S. passed away."—A St. Louis AFL official advising a meeting of 86 business agents to get into politics.

"If both parties insist on pursuing the present suicidal course toward war and depression, there will be a new party, even if it has no chance of election success in 1948."—Henry A. Wallace at a mass rally in Washington, D. C.

"You are crooked, sirs, from top to bottom, and you played the game that way. Now I subside, because I still want to be a gentleman and hold my temper."—Sen. Charles Tobey to a group of rail lobbyists lunching in the Capitol.

"I wouldn't know a fascist if I had one by the tail."—Rep. Richard N. Vail, after announcing that the House committee on un-American activities had decided not to investigate fascism in the U. S.

Asked why she had resigned from the House labor committee, Rep. Mary Norton (D, N.J.):

"Frankly in one sense I regret that question was asked. I never knowingly have hurt any member on either side. But I have no respect for the present chairman of the committee. In the 10 years I was chairman of the committee the gentleman from New Jersey (Fred Hartley), who comes here and talks as if he knew something about labor, attended exactly six meetings in 10 years. That is the reason for my leaving the labor committee."

"Is it true that Pres. Truman is from the same party as Pres. Roosevelt?"—Workers at the huge Fiat auto plant in Turin, Italy, chatting with an Allied Labor News reporter.

"We were treated just as though we had committed a hatchet murder."—Mrs. Mary Hanscom, describing the arrest of herself and two other women leaders of New Jersey telephone strikers under a hastily-enacted state slave law.

"If my recommendations had been carried out, those 111 men would be walking the street tonight."—An Illinois mine inspector testifying on the deaths of 111 miners in the Centralia explosion.

"I'm in the gambling business myself."—A Wall Street broker explaining why he wouldn't make an impartial juror in the New York Giants football fix case.

"A slight recession, with 20 men for 19 jobs instead of the reverse, would be a healthy period."—Exec. Mgr. Henry H. Heimann of the Natl. Assn. of Credit Men, commenting on predictions of a business bust.

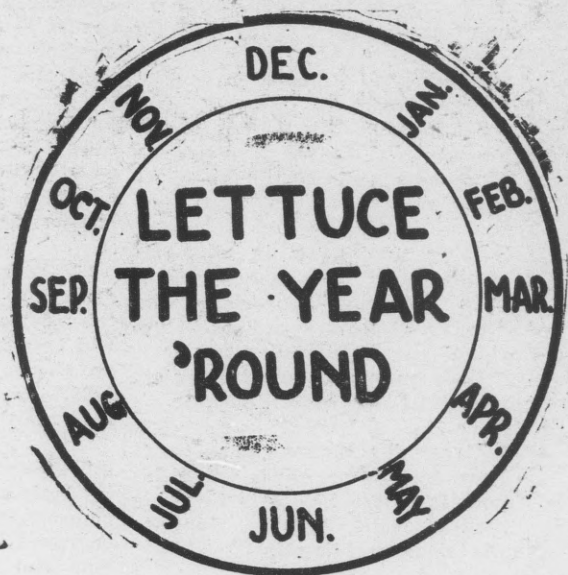
Search for Titanium

Titanium is another word with which the public will soon be familiar. For the manufacture of paint it is said to be many times more effective than lead, and lead is dangerous and getting scarce. It is extracted from a mineral from mines in Norway, Malaya and India, but the new Hindu statesmen are not going to let foreign capitalists benevolently develop their mines for them.

A house-to-house campaign for the Union Label cause will offset the anti-unionists' guffaws!

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GROWS TO MATURITY

By MATT SHELVEY

National Director, American Guild of Variety Artists

Fifty years of effort by the performers in the variety field—vaudeville, night clubs, ice shows, water spectacles and so forth—to establish an effective organization for the betterment of their wages and working conditions will reach a climax in

Chicago next month when the first national convention of the American Guild of Variety Artists is held.

The variety performers were not behind their brother artists in seeking organization, but unfortunately they had to wait and go through waste motion before an effective instrument—the American Guild of Variety Artists—came into being. A.G.V.A. was formed in 1939 by the Associated Actors and Artists of America, governing body of the talent unions in show business, with the consent of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor.

In 1943 the writer was appointed director of A.G.V.A. by the Four A's.

TO FRAME CONSTITUTION

In the years that have elapsed we have been able to bring our organization to the point where we are preparing to hold our first national convention to adopt a constitution and erect a solid, permanent structure. We have grown big enough and stable enough to take our place alongside Actors' Equity, the American Federation of Radio Actors, the Screen Actors Guild and the other organizations of entertainment professionals.

We have repaid every cent of the debt we owed the Four A's and have, at the same time, established a sound financial basis for the operation of our organization. We pay one of the largest per capita taxes of any show-business union. Our membership has jumped from 22,014 in July, 1943, to 42,553.

In addition, we have been able to establish many major improvements in the working conditions of the variety performer. We have:

(1) Set up a system of written "basic minimum" agreements stabilizing the wages, hours, rehearsals, number of performances and rights of the performer in the night clubs, vaudeville theaters and so forth.

(2) Set up a system of franchises for agents (who sell the services of performers) and bookers (who buy them) by which the activities of these men are governed.

(3) Formulated a standard uniform employment contract setting out the rights and obligations of employee, employer and middleman (agent or booker).

(4) Established the universal principle that a performer, if contracted for, must be played or paid, no matter what the circumstances may be, unless A.G.V.A., after investigation, grants special exemption.

(5) Put an end to a racket which had fed for many years upon the profession, the so-called "celebrity night" where the performer worked without payment, and supplanted it by a system of controlled "celebrity" appearances for which the night club owner pays and posts a cash bond in advance.

(6) Established a system of cash security bonds from night club owners to protect the worker in an industry where the life of various enterprises is frequently short and given to sudden termination.

(7) Cut the universal seven-day week of night club chorus girls to a universal six-day week and, simultaneously, raised their minimum salary standards.

(8) Negotiated a contract, now in its final stages of discussion, with the key theater chains showing vaudeville to curtail the number of performances that may be given without extra compensation.

These are some of the important gains we have made.

The Four A's already has approved the draft of a constitution. The draft will be submitted to the

convention. Since ours is an organization of migratory workers, it has been decided that all members in good standing who are in Chicago for professional reasons or come there to attend the convention will have accredited standing as participants and voting rights on the basis of one vote to one member.

The Chicago convention will elect a non-salaried National Board of Directors and name a day-to-day operating head of A.G.V.A. The position which the writer now holds, based as it is on a directive of the Four A's, will be eliminated.

Following the convention, A.G.V.A. is prepared to implement its plan for 1947. The activities listed below will not be our only ones for the year, but are those we now have in prospect. We will:

(1) Undertake a drive for a 20 per cent increase in the basic minimum wages of most chorus girls and principals employed in night clubs.

(2) Clean up the unpleasant and unhealthy dressing-room conditions which prevail in more than half of the night clubs and a small group of vaudeville theaters, and which have plagued the profession for years.

(3) Put an end to the practice in many night clubs of forcing female entertainers to "mix" socially with patrons.

(4) Establish a shorter week and higher minimums for chorus people in traveling shows not now under contract.

(5) Extend our agent-and-booker franchise system to certain brackets of the industry not covered heretofore.

Though we are a young union as compared with some of our sister organizations, we are making rapid strides and hope to continue to make them.

Dominion Day

Our Canadian friends celebrated Dominion Day on July 1st, that being the 80th anniversary of the confederation of 1867, which linked the provinces of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia in federal union and established the Dominion of Canada as a nation.

The passing of fourscore years has brought profound changes in Canada's status.

Today Canada remains a loyal member of the British Commonwealth of nations, but she has advanced from partial dependency on Great Britain to complete sovereignty and self-government. Within the last year a distinct Canadian citizenship has been established, and the parliament at Ottawa has been given the right, whenever it so desires, to make the supreme court of Canada, rather than the privy council in London, the final court of appeal in law.

These have been 80 years of unbroken friendship between the United States and the Dominion of Canada, two countries separated by the world's longest unfortified border but firmly united by good will and mutual love of freedom. Their birthdays—July 1 and July 4—come close together, but closer yet are the ties which prove that nations of this world can live side by side in peace.

That Awful Aroma

Prof. Arnold J. Toynbee, in "A Study of History," "A dainty English lady in South Africa hired Kaffir servants, one of whom—a little black girl—fainted repeatedly in the lady's presence. The inexperienced child was unaccustomed to the shocking smell of white people."

UNIONS AROUSED LABOR DAY, 1947

By MIRIAM KOLKIN

Labor Day, 1947, climaxes a year in which organized labor lost the first round in its battle for survival but quickly snapped back into fighting position with the strength of 15 million workers putting a wallop into its fists.

While speakers at picnics, rallies and gatherings across the land were turning the traditional workers' holiday into a day of protest against the Taft-Hartley law, unions were already looking forward to another day more than a year away when their ballots would insure repeal of the slave law.

The words political action, previously suspect among some unions wedded to the narrow bread-and-butter concept, were spoken eagerly by thousands of labor officials as realization sank in that Taft-Hartley was really born on November 5, 1946, when millions of potentially pro-labor voters stayed at home and allowed the Republicans to sweep into power with what they imaginatively called a "mandate from the people."

GREEN PLEDGES ACTION

AFL Pres. William Green promised "the greatest political battle ever waged by organized labor in America."

Behind the grim pledges of labor's top leaders was the driving force of millions of unionists who—once they had overcome their initial slowness in battling the Taft-Hartley bill and similar legal monstrosities in the states—showed a militant spirit which broke through old taboos and developed new techniques of fighting.

PROTEST STOPPAGE

The Republican state of Iowa led the way in April with a one-day protest stoppage by 100,000 AFL, CIO, railroad and telephone workers. Unionists throughout the state downed tools and some 20,000 poured into the state capital to demonstrate against a proposed closed shop ban.

In the weeks that followed, unity and mass action became the byword down in the grass roots. In New York City the AFL and CIO staged giant rallies a week apart, but after passage of the Taft-Hartley bill the state AFL announced it would shed its non-recognition policy and accept an offer of joint activity from the CIO. In Los Angeles AFL and CIO leaders pooled their cars for a motorcade to Washington. In a few days the idea had snowballed into national prominence and all over the country workers were hopping into autos and heading for

Capitol Hill in a futile attempt to stop passage of the bill.

TRY TO AVOID STRIKES

With the threat of Taft-Hartley shadowing the entire year, the big unions sought to avoid the giant strikes that had swept the nation the previous winter and settled for moderate wage increases, concentrating on fringe issues. Strikes there were, however, and though smaller in size they were marked by more clashes with police, more bitterness. The government went into the injunction business in a big way, breaking a national coal strike and slapping a \$3½ million fine on the United Mine Workers (AFL).

TEACHERS ON RAMPAGE

Surprise strikers of the year were the nation's teachers and telephone workers, whose sub-standard conditions won out over their deep conservatism and turned them into scrappy picketline fighters.

Civil liberties took a nose-dive during the year as the House committee on un-American activities started hunting union leaders and in the South a revived Ku Klux Klan keynoted new assaults on Negroes.

The year was a tough one for labor, but not any tougher than workers expected of the year ahead.

Plane Tutors

The first of a national program to train high school aviation instructors has been begun at the University of Vermont, with the cooperation of the Army Air Forces. The courses are designed to improve the techniques of instructors since only one high school in 11 teaches aeronautics and only one instructor in seven has flown an airplane.

The Unbare Streets

Dear Old Mother Hubbard,
With naught in her cupboard,
Had need to drive down to market.
Her car was a nifty
And got her there swiftly,
But she couldn't find where to park it.

JEEP 'RIDES' ON BOTTLES



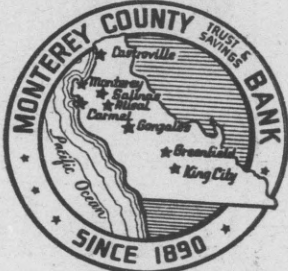
JEEPERS CREEPERS, what next? Four beer bottles support a 2500-pound Jeep in this singular demonstration of the strength of modern glass. New-style, non-returnable Duraglas beer bottles, weighing 6 ounces, half as much as ordinary bottles, support the Jeep and Hollywood cover girl Jacqueline Sutton.

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LABOR BATTLES DICTATORSHIP IN NICARAGUA

MEXICO CITY — According to the American song hit "Managua, Nicaragua" is a city of sunshine, dancing girls and fun. In fact, though, it is a city of terror where workers are clamped in jail for holding union meetings and where newspapers are fined for criticizing the dictatorship. These facts were revealed by Gen. Sec. Armando Amador of the Nicaraguan Federation of Labor, who was forced to flee his country to escape government persecution.

The current campaign of terror started last May 25, when Gen. Anastasio Somoza, former dictator, organized a coup to overthrow the country's first elected government in 15 years.

Pres. Leonardo Arguello, the man Somoza threw out of office by force, was helping unions wipe out the slave labor conditions in forcing companies, Amador said. Arguello encouraged unions to start cooperatives and to organize politically—a policy regarded by foreign industrialists and their Nicaraguan partners as a direct menace to their profits.

Somoza, one of the main partners of foreign—principally American—big business groups, attacked Arguello's office with armed troops and placed the government reins in the hands of his trusted underling, Benjamin Lacayo Sacasa.

Since Somoza's return, the union leader revealed, prices generally have gone up 30 percent, about 15,000 people have been thrown out of jobs in basic industry and another 5,000 government employees are out of work.

Reason, according to Amador, is that Somoza exercises monopoly control over some of the country's key industries. The dictator has absolute control over meat supplies, Amador said, and the price of meat has gone up 100 percent since the end of May.

A typical example of Somoza's unscrupulous dealings, Amador said, was his handling of a \$4½ million loan from the Banco de las Americas granted just before the national elections. Though the loan was granted to improve the country's agricultural methods, 40 percent of it was diverted to Somoza's private use, Amador charged.

The Nicaraguan labor leader came to Mexico, he said, to enlist continent-wide support "to help obtain the liberty of labor and political leaders who are imprisoned in Nicaragua and the restoration of democratic liberties in my country."

Total expenditures for medical care and death expenses in the U.S. more than doubled in the 10 years from 1936 to 1946, rising from \$3 billion to almost \$6½ billion it is reported in new federal figures.

'JUST READ IT ON THE RADIO'

By ALBERT H. JENKINS

"I read it on the radio." That sounds strange now, but millions of people may soon be saying it. Instead of listening to their radio sets, they will look at them and read "facsimile newspapers."

Turn a knob on your receiving set, and it will print a newspaper right in your home—complete with news, editorials, photographs, advertisements, and "comic strips" for your children. Of course, you can turn it off—if the "kids" will let you.

This new development will bring tremendous changes in American life. Whether for better or worse, no one yet seems to know. It may bring a particularly dangerous kind of monopoly, or more competition and freedom.

What are radio "facsimile newspapers"? How soon will they come? Who will control them, and what do they portend?

The first question can best be answered by comparing the new "eye radio" with the old "ear radio."

In the latter, some kind of sound goes into a microphone, which converts it into "electrical impulses." They go out over the air waves to the receiving set, which reconverts the impulses into the original sounds.

In radio facsimile, the microphone is replaced by a "scanner" which converts the blacks and grays of print and pictures into electrical impulses. The latter are broadcast to facsimile receiving sets, which reconvert the impulses into print and pictures.

The impulses pass through chemically-treated paper, turning it black and gray. The paper unwinds from a roll, and there is the facsimile newspaper before your eyes.

Before long, such radio newspapers may print other colors in addition to black and gray.

Experiments with this invention began before the war, but it proved impractical at that time.

The only kind of radio broadcasting then was "amplitude modulation," or so-called "AM," the kind most people still use. It suffers from "interference" or "distortion," which makes objectionable noises in "ear radio" and blurs print and pictures received in "eye radio."

Now a new kind of broadcasting—"frequency modulation," or "FM"—is coming into use. It is free from noises and prints clearly. Therefore, it makes facsimile newspapers practical.

"Recording" sets, for receiving facsimile newspapers, are expected to sell for about \$150 at first. Later, with quantity production, the price may drop below \$100.

For as little as \$150, you may be able to get a set that will receive both "FM" and "AM" programs for your ears, plus facsimile newspapers for your eyes.

With these developments coming, it would be foolish to pay a high price now for a new set which will receive nothing but the old "AM" ear programs.

Incidentally, manufacturers and dealers like to sell "AM" sets, because they know the purchasers will have to come back soon and buy more modern equipment. That makes two sales and profits, instead of one.

One newspaper publisher, John S. Knight, has finished a two-week trial of facsimile broadcasting by one of his papers, the Miami Herald, and has announced he will begin "continuous publication" of a facsimile newspaper before the end of this year.

Knight calls facsimile "the most radical change in newspaper publishing methods since the invention of the typesetting machine." He says that "within a few years at most, facsimile promises you an entirely new concept of the daily newspaper."

Other publishers say they will begin facsimile newspaper experiment in 1947 and 1948.

In recent years, newspaper owners have been buying up more and more radio broadcasting stations, so they are in a strategic position to move into the new field of radio newspapers.

Fourteen newspaper publishers who own radio stations, three papers which do not own stations, and eight stations not owned by newspapers, are putting up money for "Broadcasters Facsimile Analysis."

That is an organization formed to perfect the facsimile devices patented by Radio Inventions, Inc.

That setup combines patents, big newspaper and radio interests, and a huge manufacturing company, into one organization for control of facsimile newspapers. There seem to be obvious monopoly dangers in this, and monopoly is particularly harmful in radio and newspapers, which have so much power to influence public opinion.

If, however, the hand of monopoly can be kept off this new development, it offers a chance for more competition and freedom in the radio and newspaper fields. There are several reasons for that.

First, because "FM" stations can broadcast on nearly the same "wave length" without interfering with each other, there can be many more "FM" than "AM" stations. Many newcomers can enter the broadcasting business.

Second, "scanning" equipment for broadcasting facsimile newspapers can be bought for less than \$10,000, a mere fraction of the cost of regular newspaper printing equipment.

As one authority said, "facsimile eliminates the whole costly process of stereotyping, rotary press printing, and mail or carrier boy delivery. It cuts in half the personnel and enormous overhead requisite to the operation of a conventional newspaper plant."

Just to start a new paper in even a moderate size town of 100,000 to 250,000, it is necessary to have a capital of at least a million dollars. It requires no such amount of money to launch a facsimile newspaper.

One writer who has studied this subject says hopefully that facsimile may "usher in a return to the early days of American journalism, when new papers were born easily . . . when the chance to compete was open to all."

On the other hand, another writer declares facsimile may result in "national newspapers . . . sent over the ether to all the breakfast tables in the land."

In other words, newspaper ownership and power would be even more concentrated than now. A few big facsimile publishers would control the news and opinion reaching the entire country.

The smaller and weaker "dailies" will be put out of business by facsimile newspapers, students of the problem agree.

They also point out that, in the name of "freedom of the press," facsimile newspaper publishers will try to abolish even such control as the government now exercises over radio programs, through the Federal Communications Commission.

Of course, government control over any kind of newspapers is dangerous, but it may not be more so than control by a few powerful publishers.

Small wonder that Robert D. Levitt, a former official of the Hearst newspaper "chain," said, "facsimile will render obsolete the newspaper as we know it today."

Chants Communal

What can I do? I can talk out when others are silent. I can say man when others say money. I can stay up when others are asleep. I can keep on working when others have stopped to play. I can give life big meanings when others give life little meanings. I can say love when others say hate. I can say every man when others say one man. I can try events by a hard test when others try them self to life when other men refuse by an easy test.

What can I do? I can give myself to life. — HORACE TRAUBEL.

HOLD IT HIGH—TOGETHER!



Courtesy Institute for American Democracy, Inc.

THE SCREEN ACTORS

By RONALD REAGAN
President, Screen Actors Guild, A. F. of L.

On a balmy Sunday evening in May just ten years ago, the early editions of the Los Angeles morning papers carried the eight-column headlines:

ACTORS WIN! AFL GUILD WINS!

The headlines came just in time. Assembled in the Hollywood Legion Stadium were several thousand motion picture actors — bit players, character actors and stars — all of them ready to strike for recognition of their union.

For four years the film actors had been building their union organization, the Screen Actors Guild, and pressing the producers for recognition. In 1935 they had added to their economic strength by affiliating with the American Federation of Labor, joining other organizations of performers in the A. F. of L. international, the Associated Actors and Artists of America, popularly known as "the Four A's."

And now, on the evening of Sunday, May 9, 1937, the die was cast. For weeks previously, small meetings had been held in actors' homes. Every star had been asked: "Will you support a strike by the Screen Actors Guild if it is necessary to win a contract with the motion picture producers?" More than 98 per cent had answered "Yes!" Now they were gathered in the Hollywood Legion Stadium, along with their fellow actors and actresses, to register an official vote.

Robert Montgomery, then president of the actors' union, opened the meeting with a report on the progress of negotiations. The Guild and its thousands of actor members, he said, had waited a long time and the motion picture producers had stalled a long time. The deadline had arrived. The actors were determined and ready to strike if necessary to obtain recognition of their union. Would the actors have to close down the studios to show they meant business?

Bob Montgomery explained that on this Sunday morning, in a final effort and as a last resort, the Guild's Negotiating Committee had called at the home of Louis B. Mayer, head of Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer and one of the most powerful employers in the motion picture industry. With Mr. Mayer at this meeting was Joseph M. Schenck, just as powerful. Among those representing the Guild were such stars as Franchot Tone and Ralph Morgan, in addition to Montgomery.

And now Bob Montgomery produced a nondescript-looking piece of paper which Messrs. Mayer and Schenck had signed that fateful Sunday. The then executive secretary of the Guild, Kenneth Thomson, read the words slowly:

"We wish to express ourselves as being in favor of Guild (union) shop. . . . We expect to have contracts drawn between the Screen Actors Guild and the studios before expiration of this week."

The stadium was in an uproar. The greatest of the entertainment industries had accepted a union shop contract with a union of actors. As the stars and other actors filed out of the stadium onto the streets of Hollywood, the newsboys already were shouting those stirring headlines:

AFL GUILD WINS!

Behind those headlines were four long years of struggle for union recognition, for improvement of what had been deplorable working conditions, for establishment of fair minimum wages for actors. The story really starts on a May evening in 1933, when six actors met in the Thomson home in Hollywood. The six were Ralph Morgan, Grant Mitchell, Berton Churchill, George Miller, Kenneth Thomson and Alden Gay Thomson.

A blanket 50 per cent pay cut for all actors had just been announced. That hurt. And the little group wanted to do something about it. They talked that May night of 1933 of forming a self-governing organization of all motion picture actors to gain fair economic conditions for actors. It was late when the little meeting broke up, but no one was tired. The Screen Actors Guild had been conceived.

The official birth date of the Guild was June 30, 1933, when articles of incorporation were filed. In the preceding weeks, there had been many discussions of the Guild idea, participated in by many actors. There were discussions on the studio sets and in the privacy of the actors' homes. Sometimes, cars would be parked quite a way from the meeting place, for actors remembered the alleged blacklists which followed a 1929 effort of Actors' Equity Association to organize in the motion picture field.

When it was decided to file articles of incorporation, Alan Mowbray wrote a check for \$50—and went home to find he had left himself a bank balance of \$10. The original group was short on

Technician Head



FOSTER J. PRATT
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money but long on the spirit of personal sacrifice.

The first organizing meeting of the Guild was held on July 12, 1933, and the first minutes of the Guild show that the first members were Alan Mowbray, Morgan Wallace, Leon Ames, Bradley Page, Billy Sullivan, Richard Tucker, Reginald Mason, Tyler Brooke, Kenneth Thomson, Alden Gay Thomson, James Gleason, Ralph Morgan, Lucile Gleason, Ivan Simpson, Claude King and Boris Karloff. At this first meeting Arthur Vinton, Clay Clement, Charles Starrett, C. Aubrey Smith and Willard Robertson became members.

Among others who joined the Guild in its first months and who are still prominent were Groucho Marx, James Cagney, Ralph Bellamy, George Raft, Eddie Cantor, Chester Morris, Robert Montgomery, Fredric March, Adolphe Menjou, Edward Arnold and Jean Hersholt.

At its first meeting, the Guild's Board of Directors adopted the motto: "He best serves himself who serves others."

The early discussions ranged the field of actors' problems in the motion picture industry. It is understatement to say that conditions were bad. Actors were at the mercy of a group of "rugged individualists" in the studios. Many had no definite rest periods between calls to work. An actor might work all day to midnight or after and then have to be back on the set at 8 a.m.

There were no stipulated meal periods—and, I assure you, actors are just the same as other persons. They get hungry and need to eat once in a while.

There was no limitation on the number of hours an actor could be required to work in the course of a week and many actors were forced to work extremely long hours without reason or justification—and without overtime pay. Just because we were actors, we were considered by the employers as somehow different from the other workers in the studios.

And then, of course, there was the little matter of that blanket 50 per cent pay cut which the studios had put into effect for actors. The crafts which were organized in the American Federation of Labor had their unions to help them resist such an unreasonable blanket cut in their earnings—but the actors had nothing until they formed the Screen Actors Guild. When it became apparent that the Guild was here to stay, that actors now had an organization to represent them, the producers withdrew the 50 per cent pay cut after it had been in effect about four or five weeks.

Then started the actors' four-year struggle for union recognition and a union shop contract, for without a contract with the employers there could be no union security and but little improvement in economic conditions for motion picture actors.

When the average person thinks of motion picture actors, he thinks

(Continued on Page 12)

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SCREEN ACTORS

(Continued from Page 11)

of glamorous stars and fabulous salaries. Unfortunately, big sums, like big names, make big news; and the public has been misled consistently by violent exaggerations in publicity reports of salaries paid to top stars—those few personalities whose income is based on boxoffice value. You may have heard of the screen actor who remarked:

"Sure, I get \$500 a week. But I worked only four weeks last year, six weeks the year before and three weeks the year before that."

Of more than 7000 actors in the motion picture industry, not more than 600 or 700 at any one time are under term contract—a contract giving them a reasonable amount of permanency of employment. All the others are freelance actors who have no permanent employment and who work from studio to studio and from picture to picture—wherever they are able to find a role to play.

**Political Song
For Labor Day
Celebrations**

AFL Labor Day rallies throughout the country have been chosen for the introduction of a new song written by Jack Lawrence, writer of popular hit tunes.

Entitled "Have a Heart, Taft-Hartley, Have a Heart," the song is aimed at the foes of the labor movement who foisted the Taft-Hartley law upon the nation's workers.

Mr. Lawrence, a member of the American Federation of Musicians and the American Federation of Radio Artists, was so incensed at the injustices contained in the labor-regulating measure that he turned his talents to work in his favorite medium, song writing.

Turning from love to politics has not spoiled the quality of Mr. Lawrence's work, according to reports received about the song. It is a rollicking political jingle, which, if it catches on, may well prove to be embarrassing to labor's enemies in Congress. This is especially true with an election year coming up in 1948.

The following excerpt is a sample of the style of the song:

* "It's no joke Taft-Hartley, it's no joke—

'Cause you're dealin' with a democratic folk—

Maybe now you're settin', gloatin'—

But when Labor starts a-votin' Then your fancy bills 'll all go up in smoke;

Politics! Politics!

I don't like it when they play me dirty tricks—"

Mr. Lawrence is well known to the devotees of the products of Tin Pan Alley. Each year he manages to turn out one or more of the hit tunes. He is remembered for such songs as "Linda," "Symphony," "All or Nothing at All," "If I Didn't Care" and "Sleepy Lagoon."

A sidelight to the introduction of the new song is the story of Mr. Lawrence's difficulty in obtaining the services of a music publisher. When told of the subject matter, they almost invariably told him they were not interested. The same was found to be true with the recording companies and radio stations. Apparently, they know which interests will protect them, and so they steered clear of any material presenting labor's side of the story.

After much effort on his part, Lawrence arranged with Mercury Records for a recording of the song performed by the Prairie Ramblers.

The Ramblers will introduce the song to the assembled Labor Day crowds which will jam Soldiers Field in Chicago for the rally sponsored by the Chicago Federation of Labor. The Ramblers, however, will be unable to perform the song over their home station WLS in Chicago, which has banned its use.

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U.N. Facts and Faces COLOMBIA



Colombia, situated in the extreme northwest of South America, is 448,794 square miles in area and has a population of 9,523,200. Colombia is bounded by Panama in the north, Venezuela and Brazil in the east, Ecuador and Peru in the south, and the Pacific Ocean in the west. The country, traversed by three ranges of the Andes, produces various agricultural products as well as valuable minerals. The capital is Bogotá. Colombia is a member of the General Assembly and of the Security Council of the United Nations. Her representative on the Council is Dr. Alfonso Lopez. Her flag carries three unequal horizontal stripes, ranging yellow, blue, red from top.

Stop Exploiting Domestic Labor!

By ARTHUR A. ELDER

For the Workers Education Bureau of America

Among the lowest paid persons in the whole American economic picture has traditionally been the domestic worker. Before the war, it is estimated that there were about two million men and women in domestic service. Statistics about the equal number employed at any one point, their average wage, their specific duties and working conditions, are generally not as available regarding domestic workers as they are in other fields of work.

The difficulties facing this group of American workers are compounded out of low wages, long hours, lack of protective legislation, lack of organization, and bad employer-employee relations. It is important for union members to understand these difficulties and the proposals that have been made to cope with them.

Domestic workers are drawn from the marginal groups of society. The great majority are women, with a proportionately high percentage of Negroes, both male and female. With employment opportunities normally restricted for these groups, they are forced to household employment as the only means of earning a living.

UNPROTECTED BY SOCIAL SECURITY LAWS

Because of the difficulties that were assumed to exist, domestics were exempted from the social security legislation of the middle thirties. State wage-hour laws except domestic workers from their protective provisions. Certain states having child labor laws similarly do not apply them to domestic employees.

Employers and employees seldom have any distinct notion of how to handle their relations with each other; negative patterns are too often set among the employers over the bridge table or back fence. The result is frequently a mountain of unsolved grievances.

Some of the grievances arise out of the very character of the work. It is impossible to serve early breakfast, stay around until the supper dishes are done, and work an eight-hour day. There is no clear definition of the jobs involved, or proper distinction between heavy and light work. Despite the wartime magazine cartoons (typical: the madam agreeing to the domestic worker's use of her sable coat every Thursday), there is no standard contract or understanding in the initial hiring of the vast majority of these employees.

Grievances were so widespread

and the stigma on this type of work is great, aside from the low wage involved, that as the war manpower emergency set in, domestic workers flocked to war industry. Many learned skills and all had a taste of decent wages, hours, and working conditions. Their new experiences created a natural unwillingness to return to household employment as long as it can possibly be avoided.

SOLUTION

The problems involved are twofold: the need for solving the grievances of the domestic employee; the need for meeting the demand for household workers. For the present, those who are in domestic service are benefitting by the wartime shortage—wages are higher, conditions of work are at least partially set on hiring, and frequently provision is made for a distinction between "heavy" and "light" work. But those who sincerely seek a solution to the problems involved cannot afford to wait until a new depression sets in to force these marginal workers back to poor conditions in the least desirable occupations.

To solve the problem, the following suggestions have been made: (1) Wages must be comparable to those paid in industry; (2) Hours must be cut down to the level worked in industry; (3) The work must be considered skilled and dignified (a condition which can be met if the workers are trained in scientific methods and working conditions are adjusted accordingly); and (4) Social security protection must be extended to household employees.

Under these circumstances, domestic work could become a normal occupation attracting those whose inclinations and skills run in that direction. However, other factors would necessarily have to be considered. With proper organization it would not be possible for any moderate income family to monopolize the services of a domestic worker. Instead, by paying an adequate wage rate per hour and getting a specific number of hours per week, the housewife would help provide part of a decent living for a domestic worker

People's Champ



ADAM CLAYTON POWELL

Here's another New York congressman who votes 100 per cent for Labor and the common people. Powell is a Negro, pastor of a big church in New York. His wife is the well-known entertainer, Hazel Scott.

er who would be enabled to serve a number of households. Under this sort of arrangement, the average housewife would pay the same for two or three days' (or equivalent) housework that she paid for 60-70 hours a week before the war. But she would then get a good job done in a minimum of time by a scientifically trained, self-respecting worker.

In turn, the domestic worker would then be able to earn a decent living, have regular hours, and consequently less worry about her personal security.

TECHNIQUES OR ORGANIZATION

To accomplish these ends, any one of several different organization patterns might be followed. It might seem advisable to link training with employment. The domestic worker might be trained and then, if she chooses, line up a group of employers on her own initiative and work out her own schedule. She might join a group of domestic workers who form a cooperative group that lines up the jobs and assigns people to handle them. A third possibility would be to organize strong unions of domestic workers, the unions in turn operating hiring halls through which weekly schedules could be lined up. Whichever of these alternatives is followed by employees, it is no less important that the housewife-employer be given orientation through civic clubs, YW's, etc., regarding her responsibilities. Alertness would be needed to avoid tendencies toward petty racketeering which are too apt to occur in any employment agency type of setup.

Whatever solution is adopted must grow out of the recognition that the problems of domestic workers are our problems. By ending the exploitation of this group we shall increase our chances of lasting prosperity through raising the income level, and purchasing power, of an important section of the population.

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FRANK P. FENTON

Frank Fenton is organization director for the American Federation of Labor.

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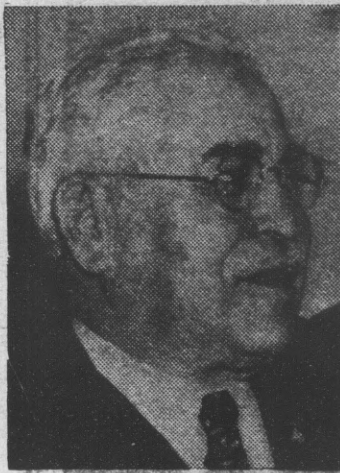
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CALIF. STATE LABOR BACKS CO-OPERATIVES

With a warning from Jerry Voorhis, secretary of the Co-operative League of the U.S.A., still ringing through the auditorium that "danger signals of another depression are visible" the California Federation of Labor 45th convention unanimously adopted a resolution urging members to join existing cooperatives and assist in forming new ones.

Going all out in support of consumer cooperatives the resolution "urges the American Federation of Labor to do its utmost to strengthen labor participation in the consumer cooperative movement."

Voorhis, a former congressman, well known to the delegates as a staunch friend of union labor was repeatedly applauded as he outlined the picture ahead of the nation.

Declaring that "some of the things I want most to say have already been better said by the A. F. of L. itself," he quoted from the July issue of Labor's Monthly Survey:

"Consumers are being priced out of the market. Demand is falling off. Prices are coming down very slightly or not at all. Shoes are still selling at \$7 to \$12, while shoe factories cut production and lay off 3,000 workers.

"Prices of men's shorts, overalls, women's cotton dresses are up from 100% to 137% above pre-war and clothing prices generally 84%; because consumers cannot buy what they need at such prices, demand has fallen off, production is being cut, clothing factories have laid off 10,000 workers. These and similar production cuts in other industries caused a total loss of 250,000 jobs in American factories from March to May, 1947."

Pointing out that "250 giant corporations control two-thirds of all the manufacturing facilities of this whole country," Voorhis solemnly warned:

"This is exactly the kind of situation we had in the 1920's. And we know what happened in 1929. We are determined not to let it happen again if we can help it. And we have got to help it — not only for our sakes but for the sake of the whole world.

"If America suffers a bad depression everybody in this hall knows what Russia and Russia's agents all over the world will try to do. If people are going to be free it is up to us to see that no depression comes to America."

To prevent a depression, he said, the people's buying power must be kept up to the same level as their production and the way to do that is for everyone to join a consumer cooperative.

As national secretary of the co-operative league of the United States Mr. Voorhis extended to union labor "wholehearted and practical assistance" in the cooperative program, and suggested that local unions and individuals communicate with Associated Cooperatives, 815 Lydia St., Oakland, for further information.

South American Unions Progress

"Chiquita Banana," "Managua Nicaragua," the "rainy nights in Rio," and the "awful lotta coffee in Brazil" are reawakening our interest in our neighbors to the south, whom we have overlooked to some degree since the days of hemisphere defense and wartime unity. Our hit tunes are not helping to dispel the stereotype of South America as a vacation land and home of revolutions, gauchos and romantic cabelleros, although these are undoubtedly goodwill factors. The fact remains that there has not been a conscious continuance of our prewar efforts at inter-American cooperation, and unless we manifest our enthusiasm for closer and more varied relations we may lose the meaningful ties of the good neighbor policy.

Pan-American Week, last April 4 to April 20, commemorated the first International Conference of American States meeting in Washington in 1890. The observances expressed a recognition of our common bonds and hopes for greater cooperation among western hemisphere nations, not merely in terms of buying and selling, but also in interchange of ideas, cultures, and economic planning. Labor has a real stake in inter-American, as in all international, programs, for with the knowledge that the economies of all nations are interdependent, there is a challenge in promoting worldwide action for higher standards of living everywhere.

ALL LABOR HAS SAME GOAL

The fundamental solidarity of labor groups all over the world which are striving to obtain secure living and working conditions in which they can best contribute to society, is the base on which Pan-American labor relations most naturally are built. A brief idea of the industrial, social and historical background of South and Central America's workers should help clarify the specific areas in which there is common ground despite great differences in economic development and social institutions.

Retarded by geographical isolation, conquest, and exploitation, most of the Latin American nations have had a very limited industrial growth, and have developed their rich mineral and agricultural resources for the advantage of foreign industry. World War I and the depression of the '30s stimulated activity however, for foreign markets were cut off and imports limited, encouraging the growth of domestic industry to utilize the excess of raw materials and demand for manufactured goods. Argentina leads South American production, mainly in textiles, meat and food processing; Uruguay, though a tiny nation, is also a great manufacturing country, mainly due to government support and operation of new business, while Brazil, Mexico, Peru, Chile and Cuba also

are developing industrially.

WE MUST NOT GENERALIZE

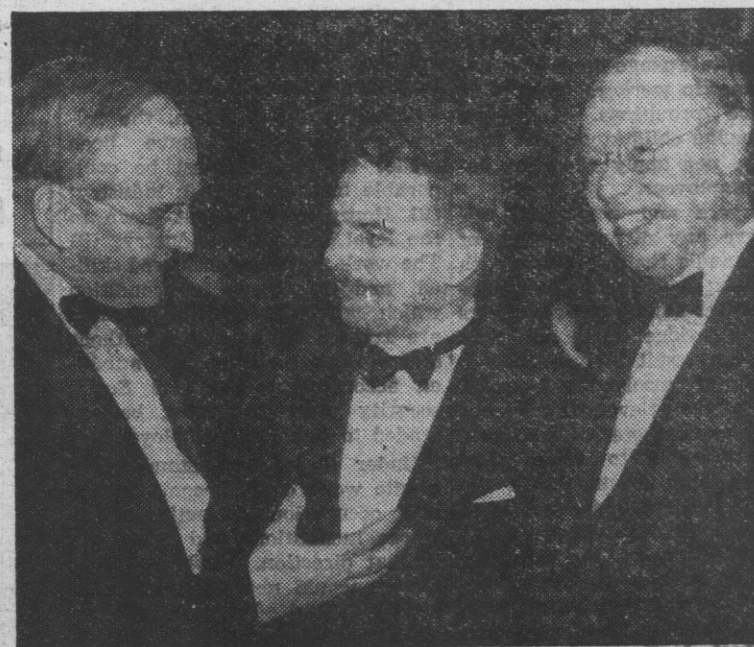
Generalizations about South America are a cause for some antagonism, for there are 20 separate republics with different economic, social and political characteristics. However, due to their fairly common background and the predominantly agricultural working class, large-scale labor organization has been rare. Instead, the individual governments became aware of the advantages in increased purchasing power, national health, literacy and productivity that improved working conditions and decent wages might provide. For the most part, in South America, the gains which United States workers made through collective action, later reinforced by law, have sprung directly from government action. Employers, many representing foreign capital, feared a strong labor movement and provided more satisfactory conditions to ward off mass activity. All 20 nations have some form of government labor legislation—11 countries provide social insurance, minimum wages, maximum hours, and paid vacations, and the rest have laws concerning at least one of these. We cannot fail to say, however, that existence of legislation alone is meaningless in many cases, for enforcement is weak, and standards loose enough for far-below adequate conditions. Laws have proved most useful where a strong labor movement backed them up.

New York Tug Fleet Is Using 2-Way FM Radio

Two-way frequency-modulation radio communication has been installed by the New York Central Railroad for speeding lightered freight service in the harbor areas.

Each tugboat has a two-way set in the pilothouse which is in direct contact with the tug dispatcher's office. At the present time, 11 of the fleet of 24 tugs are so fitted out.

A GOOD YEAR—FOR THEM



Take a good look at these smiling faces. You may have a chance to vote against one in the 1948 Presidential election. On the left is the GOP foreign policy spokesman, Sen. Arthur H. Vandenberg (Mich.), on the right Sen. Robert A. Taft (O.), chief Republican domestic hatchetman, and in the middle (his usual position), New York's Gov. Thomas E. Dewey, say-nothing specialist. (Federated Pictures)



"THEY'RE NOT GOING TO PUSH ME AROUND!"

Floods in West Cost \$900,000,000

Workers, already plagued by rising food prices which have sent the cost of living upward in recent weeks, can get no comfort from reports of damage caused by floods in the corn belt states. Soil loss and crop damage will serve to increase the upward pressure on food prices.

The Soil Conservation Service reported flood and storm damages in Iowa, Missouri and Illinois in May and June exceeded \$900,000,000.

Upland soil loss and crop damage alone cost about \$683,000,000, R. H. Musser, regional conservator for the service, said. The damage to flood plains of the larger streams was about \$217,000,000. The service's original estimate was \$500,000,000.

Soil loss by sheet erosion, exclusive of major tributary bottomland areas in the three states, amounted to more than 491,000 tons, and 186,000,000 tons were removed by gully, roadside and stream-bank erosion.

About 40,000 acres of crop and pasture land were destroyed for further crop or pasture use by gully erosion and 15,000 acres adjacent to streams were wiped out by stream-bank erosion.

The Pig Is Champ

Maybe the cow jumped over the moon, but present pork chop prices indicate that the pig jumped over the cow.—ST. LOUIS UNION LABOR ADVOCATE.

Matter of Routine

TRAMP: "I've asked for money, I've begged for money, and I've cried for money, mum."

LADY: "Did you ever think of working for it, my man?"

TRAMP: "No mum, You see, I'm going through the alphabet and haven't come to W yet."

The Fresh Thing!

TRAFFIC COP: "Say, you! Didn't you see me wave at you?"

SWEET YOUNG THING: "Yes, but you're wasting your time. I'm engaged to be married."

Head of Teamsters



DANIEL J. TOBIN
President of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters and member of the AFL Executive Committee.

A KKK Union

"There's room in this country for a third labor organization!"

Those are the words of Grand Dragon Samuel Green, who for many months now has been scraping up 1000 new Kluer-suckers for another public "naturalization" ceremony on Stone Mountain near Atlanta as the opening big gun in a national campaign to revive the hooded order.

The Grand Dragon explained that what he has in mind is a KKK labor union to compete with the AFL and CIO. This KKK "union" would not only be lily-white but would also ban Catholics, Jews, the foreign-born and all those who are not Klan-minded politically.

This is not just another night-riding Kluer's nightmare—there is enough substance in it to put every real unionist in America on guard.

One abortive sign of its reality was the emergence in South Carolina not long ago of a Klan-inspired "Anglo-Saxon Union."

Justifiable Homicide?

From press items we glean the following jewel:

"Sam Murman, 65, owner of a west side apartment house, today was held in Los Angeles County jail at his own request to escape the possible vengeance of veterans he allegedly swindled in a rent fraud. Victims of the reported swindle said he attempted to squeeze 67 families into 12 units in his apartment house and that he bilked them of \$35,000 in the deal."

Have you had enough?

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